FIFTH DAY—10TH JUNE 1925.

Resolution No. 1.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO moved that—

"With a view to augment the resources of the half-starved nation-building departments and to avoid resorting to further taxation therefor, this Assembly strongly urges on the Government the necessity for effecting drastic retrenchments in the various administrative departments, specially at the top."

He said that there was not much to say about the resolution, as the subject had already been dealt with in the course of Budget discussions from which it was clear that the expenditure was rising from year to year and that time had come for Government to take decided action in the matter. The Special Finance Committee had also made definite recommendations in this behalf. The members of the Assembly were aware that Government had done whatever was possible to reduce expenditure, but it was necessary also to reduce the salaries of highly paid officers. The question of amalgamation of certain high appointments had to be taken up with a view to find money to discharge the commitments of Government in various departments. All these were questions for Government to consider; the members could not suggest any action in an off-hand manner. Perhaps it was worth while appointing another committee to make definite recommendations. When last year, a resolution regarding this matter was moved, the Government accepted the need for further retrenchments. Definite action in this direction could no longer be delayed.

MR. SOMASEKHARA RAO in seconding the motion said that the Dewan in his Address to the Representative Assembly had observed that the situation in which the Government was placed was such that it had become very difficult for them to balance the budget. In the year 1921-22, a sum of about 16 lakhs was spent from the reserve fund; in the year 1922-23, it was estimated that the fund would have to be drawn upon to the extent of 1,13,000 and in the year 1923-24 while it was estimated that 84,000 was required, seven lakhs and twenty thousand and odd were spent. During the current year,

the estimate was 1,51,000, but the revised figure was 7,17,000, *i.e.*, 5½ lakhs more than the estimate. From these figures, it would be clear that the expenditure has been increasing from year to year and it was a matter for grave anxiety to the people. Out of the provision made for expenditure under the orders of the Education Memorandum, 4 lakhs remained unspent, whereas the expenditure over and above the budget estimates of other departments came to several lakhs. Within the last two years, the expenditure had enormously increased. There was no necessity for appointing the local and legislative Secretary, and the Secretary Legislative Council, the Inspector of Office Systems, the Personal Assistant of the grade of an Assistant Commissioner to the Military Secretary, and the Deputy Commissioner of Income-Tax and Probationers in the Accounts and Police Departments. These offices were superfluous and the appointments were against the Civil Service Order, *viz.*, to provide scope for lower subordinates to rise to the highest offices under Government. It was necessary to go into the question of reducing expenditure if the fears of the public regarding the possibility of restoring the finances to an order should be allayed.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHY RAO also supported the resolution. The need for expenditure being kept within the income of a State, was recognised so long ago as in the days of the Ramayana. Such being the case, the expenditure was growing day by day in spite of the various promises of Government to keep it down. There was no use, members pressing for retrenchments while Government went on increasing establishment charges. The best thing to do was to fix the percentage of expenditure under this head with reference to the total revenues of each year. The retrenchments so far effected were only in the case of the smaller officials of Government. It could not be expected that the officers responsible for effecting retrenchments reduced their own salaries. The only solution was to appoint another committee to submit definite recommendations for the orders of His Highness direct.

MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN said that it was not possible for him to support the resolution however much he tried, because it did not make any definite suggestions. The word "half-starved" conveyed a wrong impression, that suitable allotments were never made under any

department. Within the past 10 years, the expenditure had risen from 17 lakhs to more than 46 lakhs. The expenditure in the Agricultural Department had increased from 3 lakhs to 7 lakhs. The same remarks applied to the Irrigation and other development departments such as the Krishnarajasagara and Bhadravati Iron Works. It was impossible to amalgamate offices in view of the fact that their revenue also had increased materially. As regards reducing salaries of the highest administrative appointments hinted at, by Mr. Karnick Krishnamurthy Rao, he observed that the salaries of the Dewan and Councillors were too small compared with those given in Hyderabad, though the responsibilities were the same. Such being the case, it was not right for the members to make personal appeals to the officers of Government to forego any part of salaries. The question of retrenchments was carefully gone into by the Special Finance Committee and their recommendations were given effect to as far as possible by Government. There need be no apprehension on the part of the members of the Assembly that Government were averse to any definite proposals in regard to further retrenchments. The member added that if the same resolution was brought up again in a definite form, the mover might count upon the support of all the members of the House.

MR. C. B. SRINIVASA RAO remarked that the speech of Mr. Abbas Khan was more vehement than logical. The logic that the expenditure should increase because the income has increased stands to no reason. He reminded the House of the prosperous condition of Japan and the western countries and contrasted the salaries given by them to the administrative heads there. The Chief Executive in Japan got only 12 thousand while the Irish Free State paid him 32,000 a year.

MR. B. L. BYANNA observed that though the "half-starved" might be objected to, the resolution itself deserved some serious consideration at the hands of the members. The condition of the raiyats was such that they could not bear any further taxation. Expenditure was increasing from year to year and so it was no wonder if further taxation was resorted to in future. Government may have done everything in their power to reduce expenditure, but there was no doubt that there was still ample room for further retrenchment. Retrenchments so far effected applied only to peons and lower subordinates.

If the principle of the resolution was accepted, it would not be difficult for Government to think out the exact way of giving effect to it. One of such ways was to fix a certain percentage of reduction of pay given to higher officers. The amount thus saved may be utilised for purposes of increasing the salaries of the lower subordinates or to meet other expenses of the State. When the representatives of the people repeatedly observed that the administration was top-heavy, there must be some truth in it. The present Dewan assumed charge at a time when the difficulties of the State were numerous ; and he was to be congratulated on doing his best to steer the administration in the right path and reducing its finances to order. But the suggestion coming from so many representatives of the people regarding reduction of the highest officers deserved some consideration. The member would therefore request Government to see their way to accept the principle of this resolution and to give effect to it as far as possible.

With reference to the observation of Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan that the Resolution was vague and could not for that reason be accepted, Mr. Gopalaswami Iyer invited attention to the Address presented to the Dewan by Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan on behalf of the Central Mahomedan Association in 1919 in the course of which he said :—

"While it was the good fortune of your predecessors in office to start their careers with prospering budgets, yours has been the lot to face a deficit budget of 15 lakhs. Whilst others lavishly spent upon new schemes and new projects, it will be your painful duty to retrench, economise and possibly to impose new taxation to augment the resources of the State, measures which are not likely to promote the popularity of any Statesman, however gifted or talented he might be. In any scheme of economy it would be but natural to expect that all the establishments which were installed during the last few years openly as temporary should be subjected to careful scrutiny. This should be the first field in which economy could be practised and it could be practised without breach of faith with the people or the staffs affected, so as to restore confidence in the original declaration of Government. We would remind Government how in England at the present time owing to financial stringency, establishments are being reduced wholesale and useless bodies scrapped

altogether. Such scrapping and economy can be applied here also with advantage to the State. Though we do not wish to detail a programme of reductions, we would request Government to consider how far savings could be effected in respect of the following items which appear to us either extravagant or superfluous:—"

So, any resolution to be placed before this House could not be very definite as to how retrenchments had to be given effect to. Continuing, Mr. Gopalaswamy Iyer said that some appointments were at first created for the sake of luxury and now they had become necessary. The Tanjore and Trichinopoly Districts of the Madras Presidency were together nearly equal in extent to our State; but whereas in the former case the whole business was conducted by two Collectors, the 8 districts of Mysore were under 8 Deputy Commissioners. There was no doubt that the appointments and establishments in Mysore were superfluous especially after the scheme of separation of Judicial and Executive functions was brought into force. For these reasons the resolution was one deserving of acceptance.

Mr. Sanjiviah in supporting the resolution wished that the mover had given details as to which of the departments were half-starved. He, however, agreed that a reduction in the salaries given to higher officers of Government was called for urgently. He did not think it was right to compare these salaries with those given in Hyderabad. If comparisons were allowed, he would invite attention to the salaries prevailing in Madras. Though Madras was very much bigger than the Mysore State, the Governor there, who was the representative of H. M. the King Emperor, got only Rs. 10,000. According to that comparison the Dewan of Mysore had to get a salary in proportion to the area of the State.

Mr. Molkalmuru Narasinga Rao observed that there was a general awakening of the masses in recent years and members of the Assembly were now real representatives of the people. It was therefore just, that the opinions expressed by the assembly should be seriously considered by Government. He observed that though efforts were being made to educate the masses for the past 20 years or more, only 6 or 7 per cent of the population could write and read. Though every one recognised the need for opening schools throughout the length and breadth of the State, yet when-

ever representations in this respect were made to Government, they invariably said that funds were not available. At this rate, for centuries to come the education of masses would be impossible. As regards reduction of salaries, the member said that no commercial profession generally yielded more than 30 rupees a month, whereas very high salaries were given to Government officers. It was said that the Dewan of Mysore in olden days was drawing as low a salary as 60 varahas, *i.e.*, 200 rupees a month. He was of opinion that the present high rates of pay were the result of British Administration in India and believed that in a country like India very much lower salaries could comfortably maintain both officials and their families. He therefore appealed to all the higher officers of Government to forego 50 per cent of their pay. Patriotism and not pay should influence them to work. It was the self-sacrifice of Government servants in this respect, that was responsible to the progress of Japan. The President of the United States of America—one of the richest countries of the world—was only given 8,000 rupees. The present rates in Mysore therefore should not be allowed to continue any longer.

With regard to the large revenue of 70 lakhs estimated under Excise, the member regretted that Government should have thought it fit not to forego the income as a large number of poor people were resorting to drink and ruining themselves and their families. He suggested that all excise shops should be abolished within a course of a few years and it was worth while to forego all revenue from Excise.

Coming to the question of unemployment, he referred to the large number of graduates who did not know what to do. They had long since left the villages and did not find a job in the cities and they thought that tilling the land was below their dignity. He commended the question for the serious consideration of Government.

With regard to the lower officials of Government, the member observed that some of them were getting a very high salary with no work to do.

The DEWAN took objection to the member making such sweeping remarks and maligning Government officers. If specific cases of negligence on the part of Government servants were brought to notice, Government were always prepared to punish them suitably.

The member thereupon withdrew the remark. Continuing, he said that generally speaking, no increases had been granted for a long number of years to the menials and lower officials of Government.

THE DEWAN reminded the member, of the large expenditure incurred recently by Government in the shape of high price allowances and observed that the remark that no increases were given for several years past, was absolutely untrue.

The MEMBER then referred to the technical side of education in the rural areas in connection with the introduction of the compulsory education scheme. If that scheme should work satisfactorily, it was necessary to provide for better salaries to school masters.

MR. G. K. BALIJA in supporting the resolution said that the administration was top-heavy. With reference to Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan's remark, that the mover of the resolution had not given details as to how retrenchments could be effected, he said that the members of the Assembly had no power nor the experience to suggest those details. Besides, if the Assembly suggested retrenchments under any particular item of expenditure without knowing whether it was necessary or not and if such a suggestion was given effect to, it was just possible that it might result in impairing efficiency, and later on the members could not in reason complain of it It was therefore for Government to see how retrenchments could be effected. He fully agreed with the previous speaker as to the undesirability of making any revenue from Excise. Unfortunately Government derived the largest income from this head and it was not possible to forego it all at once; for, if all the shops were closed, Government would be faced with a serious financial embarrassment. He therefore suggested a gradual reduction in this revenue, retrenchments in the salaries of higher officers being effected in the meanwhile. So many members belonging to backward classes were ruined on account of drink and Government should see that excise shops were abolished.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO observed that it was not right to say that the resolution as it was worded was either absurd or difficult of acceptance. The general impression was that the administration was top-heavy and drastic retrenchments were necessary. The Assembly can only suggest retrenchments in general and had no

power to say in which particular case it should be done. He therefore fully supported the resolution.

MR. ANANTHIAH was surprised that Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan should have taken exception to the resolution, having been himself a member of the Special Finance Committee which proposed drastic retrenchments in the several departments of the State. The budget estimates did not show any large surplus and if the rains failed during next year, even the anticipated revenue could not be realised. It was essential therefore that Government considered all possible ways of reducing expenditure and improving the resources of the State. Any further taxation was out of the question considering that the present incidence of taxation was already as high as 20 per cent. In these circumstances it was difficult to get out of the financial stringency with which the administration was faced. Government should for these reasons earnestly take up the question of reduction of salaries of the higher appointments without at the same time impairing efficiency. He had reasons to believe that there were still some recommendations made by the Special Finance Committee which had not been given effect to. So, retrenchments in the cost of administration which was top-heavy should be made with a view to providing funds for all the development departments.

In replying to the several observations made by the members, the First Member of Council stated that though the resolution had been moved with a very good object, yet it left an impression that Government had not made sufficient efforts in the past to reduce expenditure. Perhaps the members did not know all that Government had done in this direction. Five or six years ago the income of the State was much more than the expenditure, resulting in large surpluses. Owing to several causes the income fell while the expenditure increased. One of the causes of increase in expenditure was the grant of high price allowances to the lower officials and menials, which came to about 20 lakhs. The second cause was that, in order to finance the large capital works to which Government were committed, loans to the extent of three crores were raised and Government had to set a apart about 40 lakhs towards interest and sinking fund on account of them. These causes necessarily resulted in a deficit budget. Though Government were fully alive to the need for cutting down expenditure, yet they could not all at

once do it to the extent of 60 lakhs in a single year. Still, realising the importance for retrenchment, Government appointed a Special Finance Committee to suggest the several directions in which retrenchments were possible. Most of their recommendations have been accepted and also given effect to with the exception of a few items which Government with their past experience of the requirements of the several departments, could not possibly adopt How far retrenchments were thus given effect to was clearly explained in the Dewan's address to the Birthday Session of this Assembly in 1923.

With reference to the observations made by one of the members that retrenchments affected only the smaller officials of Government and that the higher appointments were unaffected, the First Member of Council pointed out that it was not a correct statement to make. One of the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee was that the post of one of the Members of Council should be abolished and Government gave effect to it. Similarly, the allowances given to the Revenue Commissioner, the Commissioner of Income-tax, the Excise Commissioner and several other officers were also ordered to be discontinued. The number of Revenue Assistant Commissioners was also reduced and 115 appointments carrying salaries ranging from 100 to 1,000 rupees were abolished. So, it was erroneous to say that retrenchments were confined to the lower officials. The number of appointments on high salaries which was abolished was no doubt much smaller than that of the smaller appointments on low pay; but this was inevitable, as, for every appointment on Rs. 500 and upwards the number of appointments on a pay of Rs. 50 and less is many times, greater.

That retrenchments to the fullest possible extent should be effected was also the object of Government and they were doing all that could be done. They were always on the look out to cut down expenditure and at every opportunity the object was being given effect to. Reference had been made by some of the members to the creation of certain new appointments recently. In a large growing administration, the creation of new appointments to meet the inevitable requirement of the hour was quite necessary, and could not be avoided. As regards the post of the Secretary to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, this appointment had to be created, as, with

the constitutional changes recently introduced, it was felt that a high officer was required for the post in view of its increased responsibility. As regards the temporary appointment of the Comptroller of Office Systems, the Dewan had explained more than once both in the Assembly and the Legislative Council the necessity for it and the expectation that any expenditure incurred on it would be fully repaid. However, if the representatives of the people thought that any particular item of expenditure was unnecessary or excessive, it was open to them to bring it to the notice of Government in the form of a resolution or otherwise. If after the hearing explanation that Government might give in this respect, the members were not satisfied with it and still believed that the expenditure should be avoided, Government would be glad to give due consideration to their recommendation.

With regard to the suggestion made by some of the members to effect retrenchment by effecting a percentage of reduction in the pay of all officers whose salaries exceeded a certain amount, the Member of Council said that it was impossible to give effect to such a general proposal and that each case has to be decided on its own merits. He did not see the reasonableness of the comparison made by one of the members of the pay of Government officers with the wages earned by a carpenter or office workman or of the suggestion implied by the member that the former should get no more remuneration than the latter. An argument of this kind is Bolshevic in character and would lead to absurdity. One may as well ask why a merchant, lawyer or a member of any profession should get more than another; or, why should one person be landlord and another a tenant work for him.

With reference to the suggestion that Government should forego all the excise revenue, the Member of Council enquired if any one believed that it would put a stop to drunkenness.

Coming to the resolution itself, he wished once more to impress on the members of the Assembly that the need for reducing expenditure was always in the minds of Government and that they had done, and are still doing everything that was possible in this direction. In the circumstances while sympathising with the spirit of the resolution the Member, observed that in the form it was worded it could not be accepted by Government. The term 'half-starved nation-building departments' would

leave an impression that grants to important departments were not given. In fact expenditure in the development departments, was growing year to year and in some cases had gone up many times over that of previous years. It was all very well to say that the Government spends large sums of money on particular departments and not others. It might be so; but that does not mean that any department was half-starved. Besides in departments like Education no amount of allotment was adequate. Government had to apportion between all the departments whatever money was at their disposal. With regard to the apprehension entertained by the mover of the resolution about the imposition of further taxes, Government had no intention of doing so at present, but if, at any time, this was considered necessary, they would certainly place it before the House with every confidence that the House would support the levy. So, the mover of the resolution would do well to add the words 'as far as possible' after the words "and to avoid resorting to further taxation therefor." The Member did not also see the necessity for the words 'specially at the top.' As already explained, it was the object of Government to retrench expenditure in several possible directions, so that there was no need to say that they should be effected in the case of the higher officers. If the mover of the resolution accepted the three amendments suggested by the Member and also substituted the words 'further' in place of 'drastic,' Government were prepared to accept the resolution.

MR. HOSKOPPA KRISHNA RAO explained that it was not his intention to create the impression that Government had done nothing in the matter of reducing expenditure in the past, but that some of the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee had not been given effect to. One of the members who took objection to the word "half-starved" had himself recognised the need for larger grants under many a nation-building department. However, he was prepared to omit the words "specially at the top." They were included in the resolution, because he wanted that further retrenchments should not affect the lower officials, in which case the unemployment would assume a more serious proportion. However, in view of the observations of the First Councillor, he said, he was prepared to modify the resolution as suggested.

The modified resolution was then accepted by Government.

Resolution No. 2.

"This Assembly recommends to Government that reductions are desirable and ought to be made in the travelling allowances of all officers drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 250 and above."

The above resolution was withdrawn.

Resolution No. 3.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO moved that.—

"This Assembly recommends to Government that with a view to afford adequate relief to the raiyats affected by floods or droughts or both, the present policy of granting remission of assessment on lands may be considerably revised so as to render the remissions of substantial benefit."

He added that the relief granted in the past by way of remissions was not adequate and the rules had also to be more liberal. In spite of the large number of representations made in this respect, a provision of less than half a lakh was made in the budget. The Second Member stated that the question of further revising the rules was under consideration and that members would do well to wait and see before discussing the matter. The Dewan added that the present rules were issued in February 1922 as a tentative measure and the Deputy Commissioners were asked to examine the working of these rules during the past 3 years and make a report. Final orders of Government could be expected before the next October Session of the Assembly. Mr. Krishna Rao thanked the Government for promising to further consider the relaxation of the rules and requested that the draft rules be placed before the Assembly for discussion before finally adopting them.

The resolution was then withdrawn on the assurance that the matter was receiving the attention of Government.

Resolutions 4 and 5.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO moved that—

"This Assembly recommends to Government a more liberal allotment than has been provided for, for carrying out village improvement works, sinking of wells to pro-

vide drinking water in villages and for carrying out water supply works and other improvements in town areas."

"This Assembly recommends further and larger allotments for speedy restoration of minor tanks in the State."

Government accepted the principle involved in both the above resolutions.

Resolution No. 6.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO moved that—

"This Assembly urges on the Government the immediate necessity of undertaking the construction of the Kadur-Chikmagalur Railway line and that necessary funds be provided in the coming year's Budget, so as to commence work early."

In explaining the Resolution on behalf of Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao, Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao said that the construction of the Kadur-Chikmagalur Railway was repeatedly urged on the attention of the Government ever since Kadur was connected by railway in view of the promise of Government that this question can only be considered, if a railway cess was levied in the district. The District Board accordingly levied it long ago. Collections till the end of last month amounted to 4,10,000, the annual collections being 55,00 ', and the interest on the cess collections so far amounting to about 25,000 per annum. He requested Government to sanction 5,00,000 in the first instance for laying the line and promised to offer 12 lakhs before that amount was worked out raising a loan for the purpose. The District Board was very anxious in this matter. The estimates for the line came to 29 lakhs, but they were prepared in war time, and on account of the present lower prices of iron, timber and sleepers, perhaps 25 lakhs would quite do and if Government took up the work, the District Board were prepared to contribute 12 lakhs altogether within the next 3 years. Government had already promised several times to contribute half the cost. The Dewan said that if these were done, perhaps Government had to pay from the general revenues interest to the extent of nearly a lakh of rupees which in the present state of circumstances was not very much justified. Mr. Srinivasa Rao said that it could not be avoided. In the case of Nanjangud-Chamrajnagar line, Govern-

ment had committed themselves to such an arrangement and Kadur had the same claim that the Mysore District had. Besides, the Kadur District had only 5 Taluks, while Mysore consisted of many more, so that local fund collections in the former district were very poor. The Kadur District was one of the most important ones in the State, the exports of cardamom, palmyra, rita and soapnut amounting to between 2 and 2½ crores each year. For these reasons the claims of the Kadur District also were deserving of urgent consideration. The Dewan said that the proposals of the District Board in the matter of laying out the lines were under the consideration of Government. It was not possible however to make any provision for this purpose immediately. There was much preliminary work to be done by the District Board before any provision was made. The Board had to raise a loan, and for this purpose the prospectus had to be issued, and so, if the resolution was moved so as to read "This Assembly urges on the Government the necessity of undertaking the construction of the Kadur-Chikmagalur Railway line and that necessary funds be provided for the purpose as soon as possible," perhaps Government would be prepared to accept it and refer the papers to the Railway Secretary for submitting revised estimates. Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao observed that whereas the Railway Secretary had estimated that the earning in regard to this line would come to 2 per cent, the actual realisation would be no less than 5 per cent. The First Member enquired why, if that was so, the work could not be entrusted to any private company. Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao replied, it was immaterial whether a company worked it or the State. He advocated the latter course in view of a satisfactory revenue being derived. The Dewan observed that Government had committed themselves to take up the Shimoga-Arasalu line in connection with the Bhatkal Harbour and that in fact Government had already incurred a good deal of expenditure on this account, further execution being stopped for want of funds. Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao replied that the necessity for the Kadur-Chikmagalur line was urged several years before Government had idea of the Shimoga-Arasalu Railway and that it was not just to overlook the claims of the Kadur District and regard Bhatkal Railway as being more urgent. The Dewan observed that this latter line had to be first completed under the very policy of railway expansion.

MR. VEMA REDDI strongly opposed the resolution. Already the expenditure of Government was very heavy and if this resolution was accepted, it would commit Government for further large expenditure. Even if the District Board raised the loan, it was difficult for Government to meet the interest charges and instanced the case of the Kolar District Board Railway, in which the Board could not see how the loan, itself could be repaid. He had no hopes that until "Akshaya" year was over, conditions would improve and he requested therefore that Government should not take up the work. Considering this particular case, he was of opinion that the railway was more a luxury than a necessity. The district had managed all these years without this line, and could well manage for some more years. In fact, the restoration of the very large number of tanks that had breached but not attended to for several years was to be taken up first. When this was done, the question of having railways not only in the Kadur District but all over the State could be taken up. The Dewan observed that there was no use discussing the question and pressing Government to commit themselves for expenditure in this connection either immediately or in the next year, the matter being under correspondence between Government and the District Board. The question was engaging the consideration of Government. Government were already committed to large capital works and until all these were discharged, it was not possible for them to commit themselves to such further expenditure. As soon however as Government formed any definite views in this matter, they would be communicated to the District Board.

In view of the above observations, the resolution was withdrawn.

Resolution No. 7.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO moved that—

"With a view to relieve the hard lot of non-gazetted officers on monthly salaries of Rs. 100 and below and assuage the discontent among that hard-working and indispensable class of officials, this Assembly strongly recommends that provision may be made in the coming year's budget for suitable improvements in their pay and allowances."

Speaking on behalf of the mover, Mr. C. B. Srinivasa Rao observed that the non-gazetted officers formed part

and parcel of Government and it was for this reason necessary that their claims were fully considered. A certain nount of relief was given to them in the grant of high price allowances in the year 1921 and the representatives of the people were thankful to Government to that extent. But it could not be denied that the relief was not adequate considering the increase in the prices of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life. It was clear from the Government Order dated 13th May 1923 on the subject of the revision settlement of the Kolar District that the prices of ragi, rice, jaggery, horse-gram and chillies had increased by 217, 100, 50, 380 and 162 per cent of the prices respectively. The price of other food stuffs and clothing also had gone up very high as also house-rent; but there was no proportionate increase of pay to Government officials. The member would not ask Government to pay for luxuries, but a minimum living wage was inevitable. The Dewan reminded the member that Government had incurred an expenditure of about 25 lakhs by giving permanent increase of pay in lieu of high price allowances. Mr. C. B. Srinivasa Rao replied that though he was aware of this large expenditure, yet the increase was not in direct proportion to the rising prices. The Dewan observed that prices had gone down subsequent to the permanent increase already given. Mr. Srinivasa Rao then invited attention to the very great disparity that existed between the rates of pay given to the highest and lowest officers of Government in Mysore unlike in the western countries and asked Government whether they believed that the superior and inferior officers differed to a corresponding extent intellectually. In his opinion the minimum living wage in Mysore might be taken as Rs. 45 in the case of each family. In other countries Governments were interfering in private labour disputes and fixing wages. Such being the case, Government here had to fix reasonable minimum salaries to be given to their own officials at least.

In supporting the resolution, Mr. M. P. Somasekhara Rao observed that the reply of Government to one of the interpellations on the subject of salaries to Government officials had given room for some misgivings as to whether Government believed that at least a minimum living wage was necessary in the case of officials. It was not right for Government that their employees lived from hand to mouth. It was true that the pay of any appointment

depended on the qualification, ability and intelligence of the official that held it. But Government had to see whether the pay given to any employee was sufficient to give him enough food and clothing.

The DEWAN asked whether this principle was to be applied only to the subordinate officials only or to others also. The days were as hard to the Amildars, Assistant Commissioners and others as in the case of the non-gazetted officers, so that it was not sufficient to confine a general increase up to an orbitrary limit of Rs. 100 a month. Mr. M. P. Somasekhara Rao replied that the hardship was not so keenly felt in the case of the higher officers. Besides, the salaries given in the adjoining Presidencies were very much higher than in Mysore. To take only one instance, while in the Cantonment, Police constables were getting 20 to 24 rupees, those in the Bangalore City were only given between 12 and 15 rupees. The Dewan replied that this was all a question of finance, and there was no use discussing the question, because there was no possibility of Government being able to spend a few more lakhs on establishment charges. There is no means of doing it, and so Government were not in a position to accept the resolution. A comparison between Mysore and adjoining territories did not serve any purpose. If the mover of the resolution wanted to press it, the Dewan had no objection to put it to vote. All that he should say was that the resolution was impracticable.

The CHIEF SECRETARY expressed the gratification of Government at so many non-official members taking interest in regard to Government servants and suggesting increases of pay to the lower grades, while a few of the members had suggested reduction of pay in certain cases. The Departmental officers as well as Government themselves were alive to the need of improving salaries and recommendations from the Heads of Departments were frequently being received in this behalf. To take one instance in the case of Deputy Gumastas in the Revenue Department, the minimum pay which was formerly fixed at Rs. 12 was raised to 20. Similarly, no less than 13 departments of Government have been re-organised subsequent to the year 1920. But as Government had already pointed out increased price of food-stuffs by itself did not justify general increases. The kind of work done by a particular officer, his responsibility, etc., determined his pay. Still recently as pointed out by the Dewan

permanent increases were given in the case of non-gazetted officers in lieu of high prices at a very great cost. If as suggested by Mr. C. B. Srinivasa Rao, the minimum pay should be fixed at Rs. 45, it was for the members to imagine how many lakhs would be required and whether such a thing was possible in the present state of finances. So, as recommendations from Heads of Departments were received, they were duly considered by Government and would continue to be so in the future also. For these reasons, it was not possible for Government to accept the resolution as worded. Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao said that he was fully aware of the cost involved if this resolution had to be given effect to. All the same, it could not be denied that this class of officials were undergoing great difficulties for many years past and were not paid even a living wage. He did not press for an all round increase immediately. All that he wanted was that the principle should be borne in mind by Government with a view to provide whatever relief was possible, particularly, because house rent was going very high. If Government accepted the principle and asked for definite propsals as to finding ways and means and giving effect to it, the members of the Assembly were only too glad to do so. The officials formed a regular part of Government and no one knew their grievances better than Government themselves.

The DEWAN observed that the difficulty of house rent was felt not only by the lower officers, but by the higher ones also and the Chief Secretary added that this question was more acute in the cities. The member replied that house rents were abnormal not only in the cities, but in moffusil places like Shimoga, Koppa and Hariharapur, etc. In this connection Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao also referred to the desirability of providing quarters for the poor school masters in rural areas. The Dewan replied that the question of providing accommodation to the employees of several cities was under consideration, but it was a question of funds. The member said that to begin with at least suitable house rent allowances be granted in the cities at least as a first step. The Dewan said that if this was agreed to, not only lower officers, but Amildars and certain higher officers also had to be given, as it was not proper to make invidious distinctions. For this reason, he could not commit Government to any such promise.

The resolution was then put to vote and lost, 34 members voting for and 74 against.

Resolution No. 8.

"This Assembly urges on the Government, the immediate necessity of providing separate quarters for the accommodation of Legislative Council Members at Bangalore during the Sessions of the Council and recommends the provision of necessary funds therefore in the coming year's budget so that construction may be completed by the close of the next official year."

In view of the discussion on the recommendations of the Facilities Committee, the above resolution was withdrawn with the permission of the President.

Resolution No. 9.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO moved:—

"That this Assembly recommends to Government that the Shimoga Collegiate High School be raised to the status of a Second Grade College with facilities for First Year B.A. Course, if not in natural sciences requiring apparatus and laboratories, at least in mathematics and history and that necessary funds be provided therefor."

In explaining the resolution on behalf of Mr. Krishna Rao, Mr. Ananthiah said that a Second Grade College was urgently required at Shimoga. There was one such College formerly in that place, but subsequently removed. At present all the students from the Malnad had to go out to the cities of Bangalore or Mysore to prosecute their College studies. Otherwise, higher education itself was denied to them. The boys in the Colleges were away from their guardians who were constantly anxious whether the students were profitably using their time or not. He remembered that there was an idea of having a Second Grade College in every District Headquarter. For these reasons, he requested Government to open such a College in Shimoga. In this connection, he brought to notice that on a representation made by the people of the Shimoga District for opening a science section in the University Entrance Class, Government had at first sanctioned Rs. 40,000 for the purpose, but subsequently gave orders to the Inspector-General not to incur that

expenditure. At this rate, there was no hope of students in the Malnad receiving higher education. The Dewan pointed out that Second Grade Colleges were not at all contemplated in the University Regulation and if any such College had to be established anywhere, the Regulation itself had to be amended. This question was no doubt under the consideration of the Senate, but until the Regulation was modified, no such College could be established in any part of the State. Mr. Krishna Rao requested that what he wanted was that provision should be made in the budget. The Extra Member of Council added that there was no object in providing funds when there was no place in the Regulation for a Second Grade College.

The Dewan promised that the recommendations of the Senate in the matter would be placed before the Assembly for discussion and in view of this assurance the resolution was withdrawn.

Resolution No. 10.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO moved: "That with a view to effect early repairs to all dilapidated buildings of the muzrai institutions such as those at Hariharapura and Kalsa, this Assembly recommends to Government, the provision of necessary funds therefor in the coming year's budget," and said that muzrai institutions in many cases had suffered serious damages on account of the floods of last and previous years and were in need of urgent repairs. He instanced the cases of the institutions at Hariharpura and Kalsa. The mutt building at Hariharapura had completely fallen down being just by the side of the river. The institution was under Government management and it was for Government to effect the necessary repairs without delay. Similarly the Chandrasala at Kalsa had seriously suffered and if not attended to early was likely to completely come down. The Kalsa temple had at its credit some lakhs of rupees and all this money was with Government. The member requested that a portion of it be utilised for the repairs of this important temple. There were also several other muzrai institutions such as Someswaraswami temple at Tarikere which required to be urgently attend to. The Dewan said that all these were mere local wants though included in a general resolution. In explaining the views of

Government in regard to this resolution, the First Member of Council said that so far as Hariharapura and Kalsa Institutions were concerned, there was no need for Government to make any provision, as he believed sufficient funds were available from out of these funds for necessary repair. Certain repairs were done to Kalasa temple after the floods and if more were required, there was no difficulty in getting them effected so long as these institutions themselves had enough money. The First Member observed that leaving out these two questions, the resolution would reduce itself into a general proposition, *viz.*, that the sum of Rs. 10,000 provided in the Budget for the repair of all muzrai institutions during the next year was insufficient for the purpose. Instead of Rs. 10,000 even if 10 lakhs are provided, it will not suffice for all the temples. Government cannot certainly afford to incur such a large expenditure on muzrai works. Government would do all that was possible in this direction out of the provision made in the Budget and if the provision was not enough to meet any urgent items of expenditure, Government would see if the allotment could not be supplemented by the interest earnings of the muzrai funds. The mover said that his object in moving the resolution was to bring to the notice of Government, the large extent of damages caused on account of floods to muzrai institutions, but in view of the remarks of the Member of Council, he had no objection to withdraw the resolution. There was one matter, however, which he wished to press and that was the urgency of repairs which the mutt at Hariharapura required on account of the flood damages. The Member of Council promised to call for a special report in the matter.

The resolution was then withdrwn with the permission of the President.

Resolution No. 11.

Accepted by Government.

Resolution No. 12.

In moving "That in view of the inadequacy of funds for extension of primary education in the State and the unwillingness and inability of the people to pay extra cess therefor, this Assembly recommends that the entire proceeds of the income-tax may be earmarked exclusively

for the spread of primary education," Mr. Hoskoppa Krishna Rao said that it was not his object that the people should not contribute any portion of expenditure on primary education. What he wished to point out was that even though a larger provision under this head was made in the budget, yet in truth there was no extra expenditure to Government Because under the head of income-tax alone Government were getting as much as 19 lakhs and no portion of it went towards primary education. It was not right for any Government to fix a grant for primary education with reference to total revenue of the year; because this was an elementary duty of the State and so Government had to see that sufficient funds were provided in order that educational facilities may be provided in all parts of the State. Besides the grant given by other Governments towards education, was proportionately more than what was set apart here. No cess should be levied on account of education. That would only keep the masses from schools and the benefits of education would thus be denied to the people. The member was at a loss to know the reasonableness of levying the education cess on agriculturists. They were already paying land revenue and if the cess was also levied it only meant a double levy on the land. Because the cess had been levied in some districts certain additional facilities in the field of education were given to them which were refused to the non-cess areas. The member suggested that it would be well for Government to set apart certain sources of revenue for expansion of primary education and this source was to be income-tax, the realisations from which were steadily increasing. The member thought that any cess for purposes of education should be out of question unless the expenditure on primary education exceeded the limit of 30 lakhs.

In supporting the resolution, Mr. S. C. Malliah observed that Government had definitely promised to set part the revenue from income-tax for education. He had no objection to Government utilising the realisations from this source in other ways. What he wanted was that to the extent of income-tax collections, Government should provide funds for the furtherance of primary education in all parts of the State in addition to the grant now provided. There was one observation which he wanted to make in regard to the wording of the resolution, namely, that as already six districts had levied the cess, it was wrong to

say that any district was unwilling to levy it. He therefore suggested that the word unwillingness be deleted.

MR. M. ABBAS KHAN in opposing the resolution observed that though the members of the Assembly were free to ask for additional grants for education, it was not right to press that all realisations from income-tax should be set apart for the purpose. Just as in the case of a tank in which water collected from various directions, Government also derived revenues from various departments and it could not be suggested that a particular item of income should be set apart for a particular line of expenditure. That would be against all fiscal policy. It was true that when the income-tax was proposed, members had requested the earmarking of all income from that source towards education and the Dewan promised to provide grants in excess of the realisations from this tax and this promise had been more than fulfilled. In fact, even though all the income-tax collections were set apart for education it was not sufficient. Let therefore, Government give whatever is possible and let the cess also be levied. If all this was not sufficient, it was open for members to ask for larger grants; but so far as earmarking was concerned, he thought it was not a practical suggestion.

MR. RAMAKRISHNIAH.—With reference to the observation of Mr. Abbas Khan that it was not right to press for earmarking the revenues from income-tax for education, the member invited attention of the House to the promise of Government that "if the income-tax is levied, rates less than those of British India will be adopted and the income earmarked for education" and added that the members had consented to the levy of the tax on condition that the proceeds therefrom would be devoted solely to education and by adopting the resolution, Government were only giving effect to their own promise. The Dewan pointed out that whereas the expenditure under education at the time of the levy of income-tax was only 14 lakhs, it had now risen to 50 lakhs. This meant that Government had allotted more funds under education than they got from the income-tax so that there was no meaning in saying that the promise of Government was not kept up. Another point which members should bear in mind was that at the time the question of earmarking was discussed the realisations from income-tax were expected to amount to 8 lakhs, but now it had amounted to 19 lakhs; besides, the levy of super-tax had resulted in an improvement of 6

lakhs most of which came from mining companies. There was no reason in earmarking all this revenue towards expenditure on any particular department. Mr. Ramakrishniah repeated that Government had expressly promised to do so and requested that income-tax revenue should be devoted to education in addition to the grant now provided for under it.

MR. B. L. BYANNA also reminded the House of the promise of Government to earmark the expenditure. It was true that both Government and the people were in favour of extending primary education, but it was necessary also to compare the expenditure in Mysore under this head with that of other provinces. The First Member replied that the expenditure on education had increased by about 36 lakhs since the income-tax was levied while the revenue from this tax was only 19 lakhs so that the promise of Government was more than fulfilled.

The EXTRA MEMBER OF COUNCIL said:—

The question of the further spread of Primary Education in the State is mainly a question of finance.

To give a proper financial perspective, I will state the facts at the outset.

(1) Total State expenditure on Education:—

The budget provision for next year is Rs. 55,16,800. Deducting the contributions from local bodies, the net State grant, works out to Rs. 46,50,000 including Rs. 7,25,000 for the University. It may be noted that the expenditure on Education from State Funds has increased by 50 per cent during the last eight years.

Of the total expenditure on Education from all sources, the percentages under State revenues, Local (including Municipal) funds, school fees, and other sources (mainly endowments and subscription), will appear from the following table:—

State or Province	State or Provincial Funds	District and Municipal Funds	Fees	Other sources (Endowments, etc.)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mysore 1921-22	68·3	19·4	6·7	5·6
Mysore 1922-23	84·9	1·0	7·9	6·2
Mysore 1923-24	79·2	10·1	6·2	4·5
British India 1921-22	49·1	13·5	20·7	16·7
Madras 1921-22	46·5	10·5	21·6	22·4
Madras 1922-23	44·9	10·4	22·1	22·6
Bombay 1921-22	57·3	15·5	14·6	12·6
Bengal 1921-22	40·6	5·0	38·5	15·9

It will thus appear that roughly speaking, State Funds in Mysore bear 80 per cent of the total expenditure on Education against 45 per cent in Madras, and 50 per cent in British India as a whole.

(2) Expenditure on Primary Education :—

The budget provision during the next year for primary education shows a net State grant of Rs. 12,44,000 against Rs. 12,45,000 during the current year. To this may be added under cess collections contributions from local bodies Rs. 8,63,000 against 9,86,000 in the current year.

The Government expenditure (direct) on primary education, it may be noted, was 25·9 per cent of the total expenditure on education (direct and indirect) in Mysore against 18·3 per cent in Madras, in the year 1922-23, the last year for which the returns are available to me, and 14·6 per cent in British India as a whole in 1921-22.

(3) Relative shares of the cost borne by the State, local bodies, endowments, and school fees.

Finally, I would note the percentages of expenditure met from the several sources in 1923-24 under primary education and secondary education respectively, in Mysore as compared with those for Madras.

(i) Under Primary Education for boys :—In Mysore, State Revenues 74·3, Local and Municipal Funds 24·6, Fees ·06, other sources 1·0 (against 52·90, 22·66, 7·59 and 16·85 respectively in Madras in 1922-23).

Roughly speaking, $\frac{3}{4}$th from State Revenue, $\frac{1}{4}$th from local funds, and *nil* from fees in Mysore against $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{9}$ths, (or $\frac{1}{4}$th), and $\frac{1}{8}$th respectively, in Madras.

(ii) Under secondary education (general) for boys:—State revenues 81·3, Local and Municipal Funds ·3, Fees 13·6, and other sources 4·8, (against 21·7, 6·1, 55·8, and 16·4 respectively in Madras in 1922-23).

Roughly speaking, $\frac{4}{5}$ths from State revenue, $\frac{2}{11}$ths from fees and endowments, and *nil* from local funds in Mysore, against $\frac{1}{5}$th, $\frac{8}{11}$ths, and $\frac{1}{16}$th respectively in Madras.

I. (B)—General Conclusions :—

It will appear from the above that—

(1) there is a pressing need for advance in all the different grades and stages of education, and that for primary education the greater part of the ground remains to be covered.

(2) that a disproportionately large share of the

educational expenditure is borne by the State,—and that in making further advances, we have to develop contributions from sources (such as local funds, endowments, subscriptions and fees) which have a local or voluntary character rather than from State coffers which are replenished by general and compulsory methods of taxation.

(4) Willingness of the people to pay extra cess :—

Fortunately, the local bodies are cognisant of the situation. Education Cess at the rate of half an anna in the rupee has been levied in 5 districts, *viz.*, Bangalore, Tumkur, Hassan, Shimoga and Chitaldrug. It is also learnt that Mysore District Board has recently agreed to levy the cess. Only two District Boards, Kolar and Kadur, have hitherto held aloof, and it may be expected that they will also fall into a line before long.

With the cess collections made available by the five District Boards and the supplementary grants made by Government for acceleration of conversion of aided schools in these districts, 735 aided schools have been ordered to be converted into Government institutions, 149 new schools to be opened, 70 primary schools to be developed into Incomplete Middle Schools and 52 Incomplete Middle Schools into pukka Middle Schools, and Practical Instruction Classes to be started in 24 centres. If the District Boards of Kolar and Kadur consent to levy the cess, it will be possible to convert about 400 aided schools into Government Institutions in these districts as well as in the Mysore District.

(5) Estimated Expenditure for the spread of Primary Education :—

The estimated expenditure for carrying out the reforms outlined in the orders on the Education Memorandum as regards primary education is Rs. 28 lakhs. Of this amount, 21 lakhs may be considered as available—12 lakhs from State funds on the basis of the present level of expenditure, and 9 lakhs from Local Funds. An additional sum of 7 lakhs will still be necessary and ways and means have to be found for securing this amount. The whole question of Education Finance is under the active consideration of Government. Further expansion and development of primary education is dependent on additional resources being made available.

In view of the above remarks the resolution was withdrawn.

Resolution No. 13.

MR. HOSKOPPA KRISHNA RAO moved that—"In view of the acute distress frequently caused to the people by floods and droughts and the lack of any adequate funds to meet such distress effectively, this Assembly recommends to Government that the rules and regulations dealing with expenditure of famine reserve funds may be so altered as to provide a definite percentage of the amount in reserve being made available for flood and drought relief works."

Before the mover explained his motion, the Financial Secretary said that the motion whould give an impression that the Government were not making any provision for expenditure during distress times. The fact was, although no portion of the reserve was set apart for expenditure on famine, it did not mean that the Government were not providing funds to meet the situation as it arose but that they were meeting all such expenditure out of their ordinary revenues. Mr. Hoskoppa Krishna Rao thought that the expenditure on famine relief should necessarily be met out of the famine reserve. He said that there was famine in the country almost every year and it was necessary that a definite part of the reserve should be spent on relieving distress every year. The Financial Secretary replied that no hard and fast rule dealing with the expenditure of the famine reserves could be made and that if a definite percentage of the amount in reserve were fixed for expenditure it would result in great hardships to the people, in future, in times like those of 1878. He thought that the entire reserve should be kept intact. He told that Mover and the House that they might allow things to go on as they were and that Government would do their best to come to the aid of the people in distress to the greatest extent possible.

MR. HOSKOPPA KRISHNA RAO outlined the difficulties of the people in times of serious floods and famine and he thought that the rules and regulations to deal with the expenditure of famine reserve funds must be altered and a definite percentage fixed to be made available purely for this purpose and that this alone would help the situation. He also added that the remission so kindly granted by Government was not sufficient. He requested the Government to define the famine in the ordinary sense and definitely lay down how much percentage of the amount for relief ought to be spent during times of famine.

So far as the grant of remissions were concerned, it was replied that it was a different subject. The Financial Secretary in reply remarked that it was very difficult to foresee the degree of famine that would occur and also the extent of relief that would be suddenly required and that in these circumstances no definite rules could be laid down nor any definite percentage of the amount fixed. He opined that Government were doing all they could.

The member pressed that a definite percentage should be fixed in times of flood and drought and added that supposing there was the Famine Insurance Fund of Rs. 65 lakhs of rupees and that if the Government could fix, say two per cent, to be made available this would be of great relief to the people in distress at such times.

The DEWAN-PRESIDENT replied that according to the damage caused and the relief necessary the expenditure could be met and that therefore no definite percentage could be laid down and that it was not a correct policy. He further added that the Famine Insurance Fund was a sacred trust and that no public financier would agree that this special reserve should be used for localised distress. Government would sanction as much as was required and that no such percentage could be regularly fixed.

MR. NARASINGA RAO expressed the hope that, as the object of the motion was to see that more money is given for relief and that Government have agreed, the mover could be pleased to withdraw the resolution.

The resolution was thereupon by leave withdrawn.

Resolution No. 14.

MR. B. RAMAKRISHNAIYA moved the following resolution that—

"This assembly recommends to Government that adequate provision be made for the renovation and restoration of temples and monuments of architectural and historic importance in the State."

The DEWAN-PRESIDENT said that every thing that was possible was being done and that the policy of the Government was also the same as is indicated in the motion.

In reply to the mover's statement that no provision was made for this purpose either in the current year's budget or the next, the Dewan said that as far as funds would permit the grants for the restoration of the temples were made and that for Belur temple the Government had already given the grants.

The FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that there were two classes of temples, Muzrai and non-muzrai. In the case of Muzrai institutions, he added, no separate grant was shown and they were maintained from the muzrai grants and donations and as regards the non-muzrai ones as in the case of Devanhalli Tippu's birth place and Somnathapur temple, they were all preserved as works of architecturtal interest and not as temples and they had all to be provided for from public funds. These were under the consideration of Government.

MR. VEMA REDDI said that many old temples of architectural interest were in a dilapidated condition and urged that provision should be made in every year's budget for the restoration and repairs of the temples.

The DEWAN-PRESIDENT accepted the resolution and promised to make a small provision in the Budget.

Resolution No. 15.

"This Assembly recommends that a fairly adequate provision be made for unforeseen expenditure such as floods, droughts, etc."

MR. B. RAMAKRISHNAIYA, the mover, said that in view of the discussion on the resolution No. 13, he was not going to press the resolution.

Resolution No. 16.

"This Assembly recommends that increased provision be made for medical aid and sanitation."

The Government assured that this resolution would receive their favourable consideration at the final stage and on that assurance the mover, Mr. B. Ramakrishniah, did not press the resolution.

Resolution No. 17.

"The provision made for supply of medicines to Local Fund Dispensaries in taluks is not sufficient. The number of patients and the number of diseases to be treated are increasing. The grant for medicines may, therefore, be increased by 50 per cent."

The DEWAN-PRESIDENT said that the resolution would be acceptable if the mover would omit the last words "by 50 per cent" as this aspect of the matter had already been sufficiently well discussed during the budget discussion.

The mover agreed to the above and the resolution with the omission of the words "by 50 per cent." was accepted.

Resolution No. 18.

MR. H. N RAGHAVENDRA RAO moved the resolution as fallows:—

"The grant allowed for improvement of towns and minor municipalities for next year is less than the normal annual allotment in the previous years and it may therefore be increased. The improvement of minor municipalities is as important as that of City Municipalities. Hunsur is a place of historic importance and accordingly an annual grant of Rs. 5,000 may be allowed to it for a period of five years."

The SECOND MEMBER stated that the Government would accept the first part of the resolution and that the second part formed a local subject. If a separate representation were made on the subject through the Deputy Commissioner, the Government would be glad to consider it.

The mover agreed to the above and the resolution was accepted with the omission of the second and third sentences.

Resolution No. 19.

MR. H. N. RAGHAVENDRA RAO moved the following resolution that—

"The grants allowed in the next year's budget for village improvements and for drinking water wells in villages are inadequate. For these two purposes an annual grant of not less than rupees one lakh is necessary and may be arranged to be provided for. Instructions may also be issued to Deputy Commissioners to see that no lapses on grants allowed for these two objects occur."

The SECOND MEMBER said that the Government accepted the principle of the resolution but that one lakh of rupees was not possible to be granted and that whatever possible will be given. The Dewan-President observed that Government would give more grants and see that there were no lapses.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO remarked that in case Government granted Rs. 25,000 and if the villagers failed to contribute their quota the amount would certainly lapse. But if Government were to grant the whole contributions

free, the question was on what principle the distribution had to be made?

The DEWAN-PRESIDENT observed that it would be worked this time so that they might know how it worked.

The resolution was accepted with the omission of the second sentence.

Resolution No. 20.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA said:—

"This assembly is of opinion that the transfer of the item of charges *Veda and Prayoga Patasala* from the head of education to the head of Muzrai institutions is against general principle and recommends that it should be in the control of Education Department as before."

The mover wished to withdraw the resolution and the resolution was thereupon by leave withdrawn.

Resolution No. 21.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA—

The mover moved the resolution as follows.—

"That this assembly is of opinion that the principle and policy governing the expenditure on Muzrai institutions are not sound and recommends retrenchments in expenditure."

While moving the above resolution, he stated that a resolution on the subject was passed in this House last year and that Government had not taken any action on it till now. He expressed the inconveniences and the hardships, the various lingayet disciples of the Matts were put to, on account of the non-lingayets being appointed as Parpathegars in the various lingayet institutions. He urged Government to appoint men from such communities alone as Parpathegars of such institutions and none others belonging to other communities.

MR. NILGIRI SANJIVIAH stated that certain chattrams were not feeding the people and yet grants were given from the public revenue, that the chatrams were utilised for one community alone, that food was not served to all the communities and that it would be better if the arrangement of serving the food were stopped and the amount so saved utilised for the student population of the backward communities. He also brought to notice that a resolution on this subject was accepted in this House, but had not yet been brought into force. He was of

opinion that the management of many of the muzrai institutions was not satisfactory. For instance, he remarked that in Seringapatam owing to strained feelings between the Amildar and the Parpathegar the management of the temples was quite unsatisfactory, that the Amildar had issued a circular prohibiting the Parpathegar from visiting the Shiva temples and that if such an order existed such temples would be mismanged. It was pointed out to him that this was a special matter and not a budget one and that if he would make a representation in the matter, Government would consider it.

The FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that the resolution was not accepted in the form brought up. He said that the chattrams were intended for the travellers and that the request to throw them open to the travellers of all communities was a reasonable one and would be considered by Government. But as regards utilising the amount of the savings effected by stoppage of feeding in certain chattrams, for the education of the students of the backward communities, he feared that it could not be done, the amount being after all so trivial and that any amount of money spent for that purpose would be inadequate. He told the mover that instances of irregularities in the Muzrai institutions, if brought to the notice of the Government, would receive their best consideration and that it was unfair and not right to say that the principle and policy governing the expenditure on Muzrai institutions were not sound, because one member during the course of his visit to one Muzrai institution was not satisfied with its management.

MR. BALIJA expressed his sad experience while on a visit to the Nanjungud temple on last Sunday that he was not allowed by the Sepoys to go inside the temple till 6 P.M. on that day and that the pujaries were all powerful. The Dewan-President invited the attention of the House that they should confine themselves to the general principles and that individual grievances could not be discussed in the House. Mr. Ramaswami brought to notice that pujaries were living 7 or 8 miles away from the villages where the temples existed and that consequently regular daily worship was not being done there and that it was done once in 7 or 8 days.

MR. MALLAPPA desired that the savings effected by the abolition of the chattrams, were all given to the local boards and that they should instead, be distributed as

freeships to the students of backward communities. He thanked the First Member for his reply that the chattrams would be thrown open to all the communities but in the case of the defects pointed out in regard to temples he wanted the Government to institute a general enquiry into the conditions of those institutions.

The FIRST MEMBER replied that the two points referred to by the members were answered by him and feared that the resolution was quite different from what the mover explained in the Assembly. He therefore was unable to accept it in that form. He would however be glad to consider the grievances if there were any.

The resolution was withdrawn in view of the above explanations.

Resolution No. 22.

"This Assembly is of opinion that the principle and policy governing the levy of income-tax are not sound and recommends retrenchments in expenditure".

The mover, MR. MALLAPPA, said that he merely brought it to the notice of the Government and that as Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao had brought a general resolution on the subject he would be glad to withdraw the resolution then.

The resolution was thereupon withdrawn.

Resolution No. 23.

"This Assembly is of opinion that the principle and policy of having large establishments in the various departments of the General Administration are not sound and recommends retrenchment in expenditure."

The mover expressed the same view as he did in the case of the Resolution No. 22. The resolution was thereupon withdrawn.

Resolution No. 24.

"The Budget allotment to the Mysore University be omitted."—Messrs. B. Ramakrishnaiya and C. B. Srinivasa Rao rose to a point of order and wanted a ruling from the Chair on the question whether this resolution did not go against Rule 15, clause 5, because the grant to the University referred to a particular grant.

The DEWAN-PRESIDENT said that strictly speaking, it was against the rules but that no strict interpretation

need be made as the question of University policy would be raised and that he would therefore allow the discussion on the resolution in question.

MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH in moving the resolution expressed his thankfulness to the President for his ruling in favour of the discussion and said that he brought this resolution for the discussion of the policy only. He added that Government were giving greater attention to the University than to the Primary Education which ought in fairness to receive four times the attention that the University was receiving. A resolution in this connection was also brought last time to allot more scholarships and the reply was very disappointing. He complained that although there were non-brahmin applicants for the M.A. scholarships and fully entitled to them, they were given backward scholarships and the merit scholarships which were of more value given to the advanced communities and the policy adopted by the University in this respect was not fair. A Kurubar had applied for such a scholarship and he was not given. An interpellation was also put, but was disallowed. The percentage of the free-ships given to the backward communities was only five while that given to the advanced communities was 95 per cent. This policy was nowhere in practice. The University was intended to help and elevate the backward classes and not to keep them back. In the matter of the distribution of the backward and merit scholarships, much injustice was being perpetrated in the University. Taken with the low percentage of passes in the Lower Secondary Examination it had to be presumed that the University did not want the backward students to reach its portals.

The EXTRA MEMBER OF COUNCIL objected to reckless aspersions of this kind made behind the backs of gentlemen who conducted these examinations.

The MEMBER said that there was one Ethirajalu Naidu who passed three years back from the Central College and that he was given backward, instead of merit scholarship.

The EXTRA MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that under the rules certain scholarships could not be combined if the total value exceeded a certain limit, and that such a rule was salutary and conceived in the best interests of the largest number, for the backward classes themselves.

The Mover wanted the University constitution to be changed, that the backward classes should be properly represented in the University Senate as their representatives were very few in number at present. The Dewan reminded the mover that he should restrict his remarks to the subject matter of the resolution and that the University being a statutory body governed by a Special Regulation, the matters relating to its constitution could not be discussed under cover of the present motion.

The Mover then invited the attention of the Assembly to the fact that the expenditure in the University was very high, that they were paying Rs. 1,000 where the Hindu University was paying only Rs. 500 for the Professors and that the expenditure should therefore be curtailed. He also desired that a Committee should be formed for the distribution of the backward scholarships the members for which should be elected from the Assembly itself, the reason being that they had non-official majority in this house unlike in the Legislative Council. He wanted a Committee also to be formed to investigate into the causes for the low percentage of passes also.

The DEWAN-PRESIDENT observed that if individual hardships were brought to the notice of the Vice-Chancellor, he would certainly consider them. The matters brought up here now were for the consideration for the University bodies under the constitution. To make these small grievances as a ground for omitting the whole grant for the University was to say the least, an extreme and irresponsible proposition. The Dewan deprecated the view taken by the mover and said that, if the proposition were accepted, the University would be destroyed. He however felt sure that the resolution if put to vote would not get the support of the House at all.

The Mover desired that if the Government would consider the grievances he would like to withdraw the resolution. The President replied that Government would not give any such commitments, that those grievances should be referred to the University Committee for report, to see whether the charges complained of were justified or not, that the University had got a regular constitution and had their own powers of dealing with such matters. He advised the mover to bring his grievances to the notice of the Vice-Chancellor who would certainly and with pleasure look into them and that making such aspersions in individual cases was not fair

to the University and that on the other hand the mover by these statements would only be destroying the University.

The Mover thereupon withdrew his resolution.

Resolution No. 25.

"That adequate provision be made in the Budget for 1925-26 for the opening of at least four veterinary dispensaries in the rural areas."

The mover, Mr. Mohamed Abbas Khan withdrew his resolution as provision had already been made.

Resolution No. 26.

"That adequate provision be made in the Budget for 1925-26 for the purchase of serum to combat the dire disease of rinderpest which is said to have broken out in as many as 200 places in the Districts of Shimoga and Chitaldrug."

MR. CHANDY, Second Member of Council explained that a sum of Rs. 35,000 had been advanced during this year (1924-25) and hence the grant for 1925-26 appeared small. On the above explanation, Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan, the mover of the resolution, withdrew it.

Resolution No. 27.

"That the question of starting a saw mill in the Ghat Forests of Tirthahalli to cut timber into sizes for sale to the public be investigated and if found profitable be undertaken, necessary funds being made available during the year 1925-26."

Government accepted the above resolution.

Resolution. No 28.

"That a more liberal allotment than heretofore be made for opening new dispensaries in the rural areas."

MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN, (the mover) in moving the resolution pointed out that only a sum of Rs. 5,000 had been provided in the budget as usual and that amount was not sufficient. He requested Government to enhance the grant if possible.

MR. VEMA REDDY suggested that the existing hospitals should in the first instance be supplied with

adequate quantities of medicine and then the question of opening new hospitals should be considered. There was no use opening new hospitals with no medicines to supply.

The mover withdrew his resolution on the statement made by Government that existing institutions required improved equipment and supply of medicines.

Resolution No. 29.

"That no provision need be made in the State Budget for the maintenance charge of the Vani Vilas Water Works in Mysore out of the general revenues."

MR. RAMAKRISHNA IYER rose to a point of order and requested that the resolution should not be permitted to be discussed in the House as it related to a particular grant. The Dewan observed that it was a matter relating to the general policy and allowed discussion.

MR. SANJIVIAH in moving the resolution said that it was not right to grant special concessions to the Mysore Municipality and that the Municipality should bear the entire charges. The legitimate needs of the villages, *viz.*, providing them with drinking water wells, could not be met for want of funds. A similar concession had been granted to the Shimoga Municipality, but it was withdrawn and they were asked to bear the entire charges. The Bangalore Municipality had resolved that from 1926 they would bear the entire cost. Under those circumstances, there was no justification for showing any special concession to the Mysore Municipality alone. It was the duty of that Municipality to raise the necessary funds by further taxes.

MR. MALLAPPA seconded the resolution and in doing so pointed out that the municipality was actually enjoying two concessions which the other municipalities had not, *viz.*, (1) substantial grant from Government for the Municipality and (2) grant for water works. He was of opinion that the money spent on these works might with advantage be spent on village improvement and other works. He strongly supported the resolution.

MR. RAMASWAMAIYA opposed the resolution on the ground that the Water Works was intended not merely for the benefit of the Mysore Municipality, but to serve a larger purpose. Mysore being the capital city in the State as well as the residence of Highness the Maharaja, number of guests invited by His Highness and His High-

ness Government had to be supplied with fresh water. Besides, the Representative Assemblies would often meet there and thousands of people congregate to witness the Dasara and Birthday festivities of His Highness the Maharaja and it was the duty of the Municipality to provide them with fresh water. He was of opinion that Government grant was necessary for the Municipality to meet the additional demand and requested that the resolution should not be accepted.

The DEWAN observed that certain proposals sent up by the Mysore Municipality in this matter were under the consideration of Government and if all of them were accepted, there would not be any need for Government to give any grant to the Municipality. He requested the member to withdraw his resolution as the matter was engaging the consideration of the Government.

On the above assurance, Mr. Sanjiviah withdrew his resolution.

Resolution No. 30.

"That no provision be made for the reorganisation of Ayurvedic College, Mysore, until the demand for opening more dispensaries and veterinary institutions in the rural areas is adequately satisfied."

MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN (the mover), withdrew the resolution.

Resolution No. 31.

"That the allotment for awarding scholarships to students of backward communities be substantially increased in the Budget for 1925-26 in accordance with the resolution adopted last year by the Assembly by utilising necessary funds from departmental balances and reserves."

MR. C. B. SRINIVASA RAO pointed out that the resolution as worded was not admissible, under section 11, clause (3) as it had reference to a particular grant. The Dewan observed that if the rules were subjected to such strict interpretation, it would not be possible for the members to bring up any resolution on the budget before the House. He asked Mr. Srinivasa Rao if he would personally like the powers of the Assembly limited by a strict interpretation of the Standing Order. Mr. Srinivasa Rao reminded the Dewan of his advice to the members of the Assembly last year to acquaint themselves with the

rules on the subject and to strictly adhere to them, and requested that a ruling might be given from the Chair to admit all kinds of resolutions so that every one might take advantage of the ruling. The Dewan thereupon permitted discussion.

MR. SANJIVIAH moved the above resolution and also pointed out that the Government had approved the policy last year. He requested that more funds might be sanctioned for the purpose. The Dewan observed that as there were more urgent demands to which the Government were committed and as there were not enough funds, no more grant could be given. If possible they would see next year.

MR. SANJIVIAH then pointed out that last year Government promised that communities with three lakhs would be shown under a separate group, but action had not yet been taken. In reply the Dewan observed that the matter had been engaging the attention of the Board of Education.

MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN pointed out that the number of students eligible for scholarships had very largely increased and that the grant was not sufficient to meet the demand and requested that the grant might be enhanced, if possible. Mr. Sanjiviah pleaded for an enhanced grant of at least Rs. 10,000 for higher education in the next year's budget.

The DEWAN observed that the Extra Member had recommended an extra grant of Rs. 8,000 for the purpose and he would see what amount he could give in the matter.

The member withdrew his resolution on the assurance given by the Dewan.

Resolution No. 32.

"That the details regarding the number and value of scholarships awarded by the Department of Industries and Commerce be furnished in the Budget so as to render it possible to know the policy governing their distribution."

MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN pointed out that a sum of Rs. 12,600 was provided in the budget and requested that details referred to in his resolution might be mentioned in the budget, to know their policy governing the distribution.

The resolution was accepted by Government.

Resolution No. 33.

"That a more liberal provision than heretofore be made for giving grants to private hostel buildings."

The DEWAN assured the mover that Government would consider the matter at the final state.

On the above assurance, Mr. Md. Abbas Khan withdrew the resolution.

Resolution No. 34.

"That the Government Order directing the discontinuance of duty allowances attached to certain offices on change of present incumbents be now given effect to by transferring such officers wherever necessary in order to effect savings in the sums allotted for the purpose."

In moving the resolution, Mr. Md. Abbas Khan requested that effect may be given to the Government Order as far as possible.

The DEWAN observed that as far as public interests justified, officers were being transferred and there would be dislocation of work if officers were transferred merely to save the allowances. The principle had been accepted and whenever there was a chance, the officers would be transferred. Government would lose no opportunity to transfer the officers, for by doing so, they would save some allowances.

The mover withdrew the resolution.

Resolution No. 35.

"That the following changes be effected in the system of charges levied by the Electrical Department:—

(*a*) That the rate charged for electric power used for private houses be reduced by 25 per cent?

(*b*) that the rent for meter be done away with,

(*c*) that the rate fixed for street lights within the Municipal areas of Mysore and Bangalore Cities be reduced by 25 per cent."

In moving the resolution, Mr. Abbas Khan said that the charges levied in Bangalore and Mysore Cities for the supply of power were very high. Originally Government promised that only six annas per lamp would be charged, but they fixed 0-2-6 per unit and then raised the same to 0-4-0 without consulting the people. People originally paying 3 to 4 rupees a month were obliged to pay 8 to 10

rupees. He requested that the charges might be reduced by 25 per cent.

The DEWAN pointed out that the effect of accepting the resolution would be a reduction of Rs. 1,30,780 in the revenues of the Electrical Department per annum and considering the state of the finances it would not be possible for the Government to accept the resolution. He pointed out that the rates charged in Madras, Cawnpur, and Bombay were 0-8-0, 0-7-0, and 0-4-0 respectively and that the rates charged in the State were the lowest.

MR. KARNIK KRISHNA MURTHY pointed out that if the rates were reduced, the number of applications would increase and the difference in the income would be made up by the additional supply of power. He also stated that the Government were supplying power to commercial concerns at cheaper rates and that it was therefore not right to charge individuals more for their house connections.

The DEWAN observed that it was not possible for the Government to meet the present demand and for additional demand, the electric works had to be extended.

The renewal of the Transmission line cost Government a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs and Government could not forego any income. The rates charged for power consumption were very low and the people could afford to pay. There was no grievance whatsoever.

With reference to section (*b*) Mr. Md. Abbas Khan pointed out that it was not right to charge the individuals with metre hire. A sum of eight annas was charged for every individual connection and that continued for ever. After all the price of the metre might be Rs. 50 or 60, but the people would have to pay twice or thrice the price of the metre. The Department was run on commercial lines and there was no reason why people should pay more than the actual cost price of the metre itself. It was an unjust charge and should be done away with.

MR. MALLAYYA said that the charges levied by the Department at present were very low and should be enhanced.

MR. MAHOMED SAIT requested that the minimum charges fixed for each connection might be reduced. He said that in Bombay there was no metre charge levied and that the minimum for every connection was Rs. 3, irrespective of the number of lights. In the State, the minimum depended upon the number of lights. He

requested that the system prevailing in Bombay might be introduced in the State also.

The DEWAN promised to investigate into the matters referred to above.

With reference to section (*c*) Mr. Md. Abbas Khan pointed out that the Municipality was paying a sum of Rs. 33,000 for the street lights provided by the Municipality and that a sum of only Rs. 19,000 was being collected under the lighting charges and the rest was met from other taxes. There were a number of applications for additional lights but the municipality could not sanction them. He submitted that it would be a great help if the Government reduced the rates charged for the street lights. Under a contract entered into with the Government the Municipality was paying Rs. 30 per annum for every street light and requested that the rate might be reduced.

The DEWAN observed that the total cost of one light came to nearly Rs. 29 exclusive of the maintenance charges and staff and as such the Government were actually incurring a loss. He stated that he wanted to raise the charges for the street lights, but could not consider that question as the Government were bound by contract. As such, it would not be possible to reduce the rate.

The member withdrew his resolution on the assurance that Government would investigate the question of metre charges and of fixing a minimum rate.

Resolution No 36.

"That more funds than heretofore be provided and energetic steps taken for the restoration of minor tanks."

MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN, (mover) withdrew his resolution on the assurance that Government would consider the question of additional grants in the final stage.

SIXTH DAY—11TH JUNE 1925.

Representations.

Empowering Amildars to sanction refunds.

On behalf of MR. LAKSHMAPPA, Sidlaghatta Taluk, Mr. S. Hampiah requested that Amildars be empowered to sanction refunds up to Rs. 50, of the amounts recovered in the sales held in the Revenue Department when they were set aside for any reason. He added that very great difficulty was experienced by the raiyats in cases where auction sales were cancelled as the amounts deposited by the auction purchaser were not refunded for a considerable time. The present rule was that Amildars might refund up to Rs. 25 and he requested that this limit be raised to Rs. 50 at least if not to the full extent of the auction amount.

MR. G. PARAMASIVAIAH pointed out that it would be helpful if arrangements were made to refund the amount to the auction purchaser as soon as the sale was cancelled. Whenever an auction was held, the former *khatedar* would invariably present an appeal and this took a long time to be disposed of; and if the refund was not granted at least when the appeal was disposed of, it meant much inconvenience to the purchaser.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTI RAO proposed that orders for refund be given in the cancellation order itself. The Dewan observed that this was not possible as refund bills could only be prepared after the auction sale was cancelled. He however promised to consider the question of raising the limit up to which Amildars could grant refund.

No. 2.—Sale proceeds of lands to be kept in Revenue Deposit till the sales are confirmed.

Mr. G. Anjaneyasetty, Pavagada.

The sale proceeds of lands and vacant sites in darkhast sales are required to be credited directly to the Revenue Head concerned, soon after the sales are over. Very often, these sales are cancelled and it takes years together for the party to get back the amount. As the present procedure is rather inconvenient, the sale proceeds

may be held in Revenue Department as before till the sales are confirmed and then credited to the Revenue Heads concerned.

The DEWAN said that there was no need to press this matter as the first subjcet was promised to be favourably considered.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNA MURTHY RAO said that this subject had to be considered as relating to questions in which higher sums than Rs. 50 were involved. Mr. Hutchaveeregowda suggested all the sale amount being kept in deposit with the Amildars in order to avoid delay in refunding the same.

The DEWAN promised to look into the matter with a view to avoid delay as far as possible. In regard to placing the amount in Revenue Deposit, he said that there was some difficulty.

No. 3.—Discontinuing the system of levying stamp duty on petitions presented to officers holding Huzur Jamabandy.

Mr. Sitaramiah, (Urban) Malvalli.

It is requested that the system of levying stamp duty on petitions presented to the officers holding Huzur Jamabandy be discontinued.

MR. SITARAMIAH said that the practice of recovering stamp duty on petitions presented during the Huzur Jamabandy should be abolished. This system is creating a great hardship on the poor petitioners. Formerly no such practice existed and it should be done away with. A similar subject was brought before the Representative Assembly in 1923 and Government promised that the representation would be favourably considered.

FIRST MEMBER.—It depends upon the subject-matter of the petition. If rules have been laid down that a certain class of petitions should be stamped, it is but reasonable that such petitions should bear stamps. For instance, petitions for remissions and darkhast petitions do not require any stamps. The Jamabandy officers insist on stamps only in the case of such petitions as require to be stamped under the rules. So, it is the subject-matter of the petition and not the occasion of its presentation that should decide whether it should be stamped or not.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO.—It may be ordered that whatever petitions can be disposed of by the Jamabandy officer, need not be stamped.

MR. SURAPPA.—Applications for a change of patta need not be required to be stamped.

FIRST MEMBER.—That cannot be done. Stamp duty has to be paid in such cases.

DEWAN.—Needful instructions will be issued to see that no stamps are insisted upon on petitions which, under the rules, do not require to be stamped.

No. 4.—Mention of Saguvalidar's name in the Pahani.

Messrs. B. Gopalachar and T. Ramanna, Tirthahalli Taluk.

At present, the names of the Saguvalidars are not entered in the Pahani Account. Orders might be passed to add a column for this purpose. This would facilitate the recovery of *kandayam* and will serve as evidence of the persons who actually cultivated the land.

MR. VENKATASAMI GOWDA and others.—It ought not to be done.

DEWAN.—It cannot be done, as it will only add to the scriptory work of the village officers, without corresponding advantage. Recovery of *kandayam* can never be facilitated by including the Saguvalidar's name in the Pahani register. Besides, this has nothing to do with Government.

No. 5.—Retention of the old rates of grazing fees.

Messrs. B. Narayana Reddi and Chikka Narasai Reddi, Bagepalli Taluk.

It is learnt that Government are about to pass orders regarding the levy of Hulbanni at two annas per acre for assessed waste and one anna per acre of unassessed waste land in each village, and if the raiyats do not agree to pay this rate, the right of grazing would be sold by auction. This rule may not be enforced. It causes much hardship to raiyats. The old practice is good and may be retained.

MESSRS. VENKATASAMI GOWDA AND G. PARAMASIVIAH represented that in taluks where re-settlement has been brought into force, there is hardly sufficient grazing ground for the village cattle, and if this order is enforced, the neighbouring villages also may be deprived of the gomal land. In British India, it is understood that there is a uniform rate of one anna, while in Mysore, two kinds of rates are proposed, which would really work as a hardship. For these reasons, it is prayed that the order referred to may not be enforced. It should be the object

of Government to encourage agriculture and not to discourage it by levying tax even on gomal lands.

FIRST MEMBER.—The object of Government is not to take away the hulbanni collections for themselves. They will hand over the collections to the Village Panchayets to give grazing facilities to the raiyats. Formerly, the hulbanni rights were being sold by auction and it was found that under this system, the raiyats were not equally treated. The present orders were meant for adopting a uniform practice, this is done with a view to systematize the arrangement. It is not yet one year since the new orders were issued. Let us see how they work, for sometime, before thinking of changing them.

MR. MALALI VENKATARAMIAH.—The order would create a great hardship to the people. In the case of Manjarabad Taluk, as a result of the levy of hulbanni on the acreage basis, out of 1,000 acres of waste land about 800 acres are overgrown with lantana. Government might if they think it necessary levy a lumpsum for the whole gomal land and the villagers asked to pay it according to the number of cattle they possess. Such an arrangement would help the people a great deal.

DEWAN.—The object of Government is not to inconvenience the people. Where no local committees come forward to take up this work, the right of grazing will ordinarily be sold by auction.

MR. VEMA REDDI.—The lands which are generally classed as gomal are those on which no grass can be grown. So any tax levied on such land would only work as a hardship on the raiyats. Although the hulbanni is levied with the best of intentions yet in actual working the raiyats are put to considerable trouble.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER.—The money collected in the shape of hulbanni kavals is given to the village committees for improving the gomal lands and clearing of all rank vegetation: Of course, there may be inconveniences, but the advantage is certainly greater.

After this explanation from the Revenue Commissioner, it was represented that the village improvement committees are not always working satisfactorily and that it would be better if a certain sum is fixed for all the land and that sum collected from all the villagers. As an alternative, the rate must be substantially lowered. Many members represented that the old practice may be reverted to.

DEWAN.—The Revenue Commissioner will be asked to investigate into the matter of the inconvenience complained of and send a report to Government.

No. 6.—Takavi Loans for housebuilding purposes in rural areas.

Messrs. A. Ananthiah, Shimoga Taluk, C. Subba Rao, Shimoga and Puttamallappa, Shikarpur Taluk.

MR. A. ANANTHIAH said that in rural areas many of the houses were covered with straw as the owners were too poor to put up tiled roofs. In summer, these houses were destroyed by fire and in some cases whole villages were burnt down. This was an annual occurrence causing heavy loss. He therefore prayed that necessary amendments might kindly be made in the Takavi Loan Rules so as to admit of loans being granted for purposes of erecting tiled houses in rural areas and that a sum of Rs. 20,000 to each district might be annually allotted for this purpose.

The DEWAN enquired what security was there to grant Takavi Loans to all the applicants.

MR. ANANTHIAH replied that after all, the amount to be given in each case would not exceed 50 or even 100 rupees. The raiyat continued to live in the same village and was certain to repay the loan. Government need not therefore insist on any security, otherwise, a large number of houses in each village were likely to be destroyed in each summer.

The DEWAN said that the Malnad Raiyats' Privileges Rules had recently been revised providing for the grant of several concessions to non-agriculturists in this matter.

MR. ANANTHIAH said that this was not enough, because unless money itself was placed in their hands, these raiyats were unable to purchase tiles.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER invited attention of the member to Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code which provided for loans in this direction. The Land Improvement Loans Rules also provided for the grant of advances to the extent of 1,000 rupees for building houses destroyed by fire or flood, so that there was nothing to amend the Takavi Loan Rules in any way.

MR. ANANTHIAH said, in reply, that all these rules provided for the grant of relief after a house had been destroyed by fire. What he wanted was a preventive measure, that is, the grant of loans for building houses with tiled roofs so as to avoid the danger. He only

appealed to Government to couple real relief with sympathy, for, sympathy without relief was nothing.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA opposed the grant of such loans. Unless a man built a house with his own earnings, it could not be accepted that he would continue to own the property. Of course, if houses were actually destroyed by fire or flood, Government had reason to render all possible help. If Government sanctioned loans for merely re-building houses, that would only invite too many applications in this respect which it was not possible for them to sanction. Experience showed that larger number of the loans that had been granted had not gone to those who were really poor.

MR. SUBBA RAO of Anekal said that Government should favourably consider the subject. If one house caught fire there was a danger of the whole being destroyed. If houses had tiled roofs, this danger could be avoided.

The suggestion was noted.

No. 7.—Amendment of rules relating to the remission of assessment.

Messrs. Hutchaveeregowda, Gubbi Taluk, Singri Nanjappa, Tiptur, P. Rama Rao, and G. Anjaneya Setti, Pavagada and Narasimhegowda, Turuvekere hobli.

In their Order No. R. 3748-58—L. R. 502-17-10, dated 4th February 1922, the Government are pleased to sanction the suspension of half the wet assessment for the year under tanks which did not receive an adequate supply of water (owing to failure of rains throughout any tract) so that more than half the area of wet land under such tanks remained uncultivated, or even though cultivated, yielded a crop of not more than 4 annas. They have also ordered in the same Government Order that the amount so suspended shall be collected in the following year along with that year's Khistbandi, unless there is a similar failure of crop or a harvest of not more than 4 annas in that year also, in which case, it will be remitted. For this purpose, they have prescribed certain rules and directed that applications for suspension or remission should be made by the villagers concerned to the Amildar before the end of November. The procedure is elaborate and it is therefore prayed that the time limit prescribed for presenting the applications may be done away with, and that remission may be granted in the first instance,

the suspension of the recovery of assessment till the following year being also done away with.

No. 8.—Remission of half the wet assessment to be granted for all the taluks for 1923-24.

Messrs. S. Venkatasami Gowda, Malur Taluk, M. Venkatarayareddi, Chikballapur, and Chennabasappa, Bowringpet Taluk.

The raiyats of this district have suffered from a continuous drought for the last two or three years. They were hopeful that remission of one-half of wet assessment would be granted for 1923-24. It is not granted. It is therefore prayed that half the wet assessment recovered for the year 1923-24 may be remitted and a refund of excess recovery ordered. in cases in which full wet assessment has already been recovered.

Remission of half the wet assessment should be granted for 1923-24, for the taluks where the crops failed.

Maidan Taluks have suffered considerably from a successive failure of rains. It is prayed that the remission of full assessment may be sanctioned.

No. 9.—Amendment of Remission Rules.

(i) Messrs. Doddarame Gowda, Baire Gowda, Kolar Taluk.

(ii) Mr. Obayya, Mulbagal Taluk.

(iii) Messrs. Lakshmappa, Sidlaghatta Taluk, B. Narayana Reddi and Chikka Narasareddi, Bagepalli Taluk.

(i) Government were pleased to promise that rules would be framed to permit remission of half the wet assessment in the years of drought. It is prayed that early orders may be passed.

(ii) The present remission rules are not of much use. They should be so amended as to empower the district head of the administration to sanction the remission of full assessment in the year of drought and to empower the taluk authorities to inspect the lands and report the failure of crops in such years. Remission of half wet and garden assessment should be granted for the year in which the crops fail, without any formalities as at present.

(iii) It is prayed that the Madras System of Remission may be introduced.

No. 10.—Mr. Venkataramanappa, Goribidnur Taluk.

Remission of assessment on garden lands.

Remission of half the wet assessment has been ordered in the case of the wet lands only. But many lands classed as garden have been overlooked, although no crop was grown thereon or the yield was less than 2 annas in the rupee. It is prayed that remission may be allowed in the case of the garden lands also.

Subjects 7 to 10 were discussed together.

MR. VENKATASWAMY GOWDA brought to notice that though Government had repeatedly promised to consider this question favourably, little or no relief had been so far given. He regretted that when a resolution was sent up to Government last year, in regard to remission of assessment for the year 1923-24, the resolution was not admitted on a technical ground, namely, that the year for which the relief was asked for had not been specified in it. He requested Government to be more sympathetic in such matters and not to disallow representations or resolutions on technical grounds. He added that every taluk in the Kolar District was in need of remissions.

The DEWAN observed that Government had done something in this direction in the case of all affected tracts, and to grant remissions in all the taluks of the district was certainly not possible.

The Revenue Commissioner explained the several measures ordered by Government with a view to give relief to the raiyats. The Government Order of 10th June 1922 had laid down that in all cases where wet crops were not more than 2 annas in the rupee, full remissions should be sanctioned. Before the issue of that order every individual raiyat had to make application if remission was to be given—whereas subsequent to it, officers of Government were authorised to recommend remissions in all the cases judging from the general condition from the taluk as a whole.

It was that Government order that enabled all the taluks of Koratagere, Pavagada, and Maddagiri, Gudibanda and Goribidnur, to get remissions. In the third place, remission rules were also further relaxed so that revenue collections were suspended in the case of several bagayat lands.

MR. RAMAKRISHNA IYER observed that though all the measures of relief recommended by the Deputy

Commissioner had been ordered by Government yet they were not satisfactory to the people in actual working, and in the case of bagayat lands no suspensions had been granted.

The DEWAN said that the Mysore Remission Rules were based on the Bombay Rules. Before these rules were adopted, there was no sort of remission at all in the State. In fact, there was a great deal of agitation over this question in the Representative Assembly, and a committee of the Assembly was appointed to make suitable recommendations. The committee suggested the adoption of the Bombay Rules. But the Government not only did this, but also made the rules more liberal than those in Bombay.

MR. D. S. HANUMANTHA RAO observed that from the beginning he was against the adoption of the Bombay Rules in Mysore and that he had advocated the adoption of rules in force in the neighbouring Presidency of Madras.

The Revenue Commissioner said that the Mysore land revenue system was based on the Bombay system which is more favourable to the raiyats in the matter of assessment. If we should adopt the Madras system, the whole land revenue policy here will have to be changed, with the consequent increase of the rates of assessment, based on the number of crops raised.

MR. HANUMANTHA RAO replied that it was much better in that case not to have either the Bombay or the Madras system in Mysore and that a simple system suited to Mysore conditions might be adopted. With reference to the Dewan's observations that remissions were not granted before the adoption of the Bombay Rules, the member stated that they had been given so long ago as in the years of Dhatu, Eswara and Keelaka. He requested Government to compare prices of food-stuffs then and now. It was frequently urged that the prices being high, the raiyats were making larger profits. It might be that prices were high—but when rains had failed and tanks dried up, the raiyats could not raise any crops and even when they asked for changing the tari rates into khuski, the Government would not allow it.

The Revenue Commissioner said that this was not a correct description of the position, because whenever that Survey Department wanted to levy dry rates of assessment on lands at the time of resettled operations, the raiyats generally preferred the continuance of wet rates.

MR. B. SRINIVASIENGAR of Anekal stated that the committee of the Representative Assembly did not recommend a wholesale adoption of the Bombay Rules. What they wanted was that the system of remitting half the assessment in periods of drought in the case of lands on which crops could not be raised for years together should be adopted. As regards the Madras Rules referred to by the Revenue Commissioner, the member pointed out that the assessment rates in that Presidency were all compounded and the system of levying a rate on the basis of the number of crops raised had been given up. In times of general drought, full remission was granted in Madras. It was seen from the Mysore Revenue Manual that half the remission was also given in this State in the year 1907-08.

The DEWAN however, observed that there was no special order in the matter of remissions prior to the Dewanship of Sir M. Visvesvaraya.

MR. VENKATASWAMY GOWDA requested that wherever crops had failed for 2 consecutive years, remission of half the assessment should be given.

In reply to the discussions, the Dewan said that representations for remissions were frequently being made to Government for the past several years. Government had passed detailed orders in 1922 on the report of the Special Committee of the Representative Assembly.

In view of the drought experienced throughout the State during the past two years, Government were alive to the need for further relaxation of the rules and the question was now engaging their serious attention. The Dewan hoped to be able to pass definite final orders before the next October Session of the Assembly reviewing the whole position and further relaxing the rules so as to suit local conditions. The order would also consider the question of remitting in whole or in part, the suspended revenues of previous years, and give refunds in cases where such revenues had since been collected.

MR. RAMAKRISHNA IYER brought to notice that local officers had not made recommendations in the case of several taluks deserving remissions.

The DEWAN stated that this was a matter to be represented to the Deputy Commissioner in the first instance. Government would be glad to consider cases in which relief was not given by local officers even when the matter was brought to their notice.

MR. SHAMA RAO of Mulbagal represented that in several cases, collections were made before recommendations for remission or suspension were submitted to Government. There were many such instances in his taluk and when the raiyats brought the matter to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner, he said that there was no provision in the rules for remission of collections already made.

The DEWAN replied that after the issue of final orders on the subject of remissions and suspensions, Government would direct the Deputy Commissioners to make further euquiries about relief required with reference to previous years also.

MESSRS. NARAYANA REDDY and CHIKKANARASE REDDY prayed that remissions be granted in the case of bagayat lands also.

The DEWAN replied that this aspect will also be considered in connection with the proposed revision of rules.

No. 11.—Abolition of Irrigation cess.

Messrs. N. Srinivasa Udapa, Nagar Taluk; Nadig Bhaskara Rao, Nadig Lakshmana Rao, Sorab Taluk, Nadig Aswatha Rao, Kumsi Sub-Taluk; Dalavoy Basalingappa, Kali Gundappa, and Gojjanur Channappa Setty, Sagar Taluk.

In the malnad taluks, even the lands under the tanks are dependent more on the rains than on the tank. Yet the irrigation cess is now being levied on all wet and garden lands whether rain fed or under tanks. As this is a great hardship, the cess might be abolished. This subject is being constantly brought for the consideration of the Government. The representation is being sympathetically heard, but favourable orders have not yet been passed.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO added that when this question was pressed on the attention of Government last time, the Dewan had promised to issue favourable orders very soon. The resolution was to the effect that wherever irrigation cess was introduced subsequent to re-settlement the cess should be abolished. It was not only passed in the Assembly, but also accepted by Government: and the First Member had said that it was a very reasonable request. But to the great misfortune of the raiyats, the hopes held out by the Dewan and Member of Council had not yet materialised. It was regrettable

that even after the introduction of constitutional changes, the united voice of the Assembly did not attract the ready attention of the Government. This question had been coming up before the Assembly for the past 10 years and the silence of Government only meant that they had an eye for revenue more than a mind to respect the resolutions of the Assembly. The longer, orders were delayed in respect of this important question, the more had the raiyats to suffer. When the first instalment of the land revenue was paid, the irrigation cess was first deducted and the balance alone taken credit of towards the land revenue due. The Dewan invited attention of the speaker to the proceedings of the meeting referred to and advised him to remember the constitutional difference between a resolution being taken as passed and being accepted by Government. This resolution was only taken as passed and even in the concluding speech, the Dewan had said that it would receive due consideration. All he could say in reply to the representation was that this matter was still under consideration and Government hoped to pass orders before next October. The main difficulty so far was in applying the principle of double levy and finding out the exact cases coming under this category. Government had to proceed very cautiously in this matter and ascertain in which particular taluks, there was a double levy. The reason for all the delay would be clear to the members when the order was actually passed.

No. 12.—Removal of duty on salt pans.

Mr. M. P. Somasekhara Rao, Bangalore City.

There is ample scope for the manufacture of earth salt in certain parts of the State and as a matter of fact this was once a fairly flourishing industry. It has suffered latterly on account of the rather prohibitive duty imposed on salt pans by Deputy Commissioners who are given the discretion to fix the duty subject to a minimum of Rs. 3 per pan. By removing the duty altogether or at least by fixing it at a much lower level, it will be possible to revive the industry and thus reduce the quantity of salt imported from outside. Prays that this may be done.

There was considerable scope for manufacturing salt in the Chitaldrug and Tumkur Districts as also in parts of Mysore. There was a time when not only sufficient salt for consumption throughout the State was manufactured, but also large quantities were being exported. But

unfortunately at present, the industry was practically a thing of the past. This could only be attributed to the provision in the Revenue Manual that in respect of all lands from which salt could be manufactured the owner had to pay the prescribed land revenue and also a duty to be fixed in each case by the Deputy Commissioner. Though the Manual laid down that the tax to be so levied should not be less than 3 rupees yet in practice, it was always several times over that figure. The result was that all the salt required for consumption in the State had to come from outside and that large sums of money went to the British Government in the shape of customs.

The DEWAN said that whether the duty was prohibitive or not it was not a recent levy, but was in force since the year 1881 in compliance with the wishes of the Government of India conveyed in letter dated August 1880. The statement that the industry suffered latterly on account of the prohibitive duty was likely to create a wrong impression. If the industry was languishing, it was due to other causes. After all, the income from this duty was not more than 4 or 5 thousand rupees. The Revenue Commissioner added that salt pans had not ceased to work on account of the duty levied on them. The real reason was elsewhere. It is in the soil itself. If rains set in, immediately after the operations begin, he will lose heavily. This coupled with the fact of the decreasing extent of land available, explains the cause of the delay. Whatever that might be, it was not possible to reduce the rate in the case of salt pans. The Dewan at this stage invited the attention of the House to the fact that this was a matter included in the Treaty with the British Government and that it was not right for the Assembly to discuss it.

No. 54.—Extension of the Compulsory Education Scheme to the Malnad.

1. Messrs. R. Surappa and B. M. Devegowda, Belur.
2. Marulasiddappa and Rudrappa, Arsikere.

1. One of the chief causes for the deterioration of Malnad is the illiteracy of the people. The efforts to improve the general condition of the Malnad under the Malnad Improvement Scheme will prove fruitful only when people are given education.

2. As a first step in the introduction of the Compulsory Education Scheme to the Malnad parts, more schools may be opened and the scheme gradually introduced.

It should be the object of Government to provide a school in each town in the Malnad; but this being difficult just now in view of the present state of finances, Government must immediately provide a school at least for a group of two or three villages and Compulsory Education Scheme should be enforced throughout.

The DEWAN pointed out that already there were 62 compulsory centres in the Malnad and it may not be possible to materially increase the number all at once. Mr. Surappa replied that a wholesale introduction of the scheme was necessary and that progress was impossible unless and until education was carried to the door of each raiyat. The First Member added that the main difficulty in the Malnad was that the villages in the Malnad were far away from each other and that even where schools were opened, they were not working satisfactorily. The Extra Member of Council observed that the Government were in full sympathy with the representation and 82 aided schools had been converted into Government institutions so far. The question of extension of educational facilities was receiving the continuous attention of Government and was being given effect to as far as funds permitted.

No. 55.—Compulsory instruction in spinning in primary schools.

Messrs. S. Virabhadrappa, Chitaldrug Taluk, B. Sitaramiah, Hiriyur Taluk, and Chennabasappa, Davangere.

Spinning by hand looms or charka should be made compulsory for all boys and girls in primary schools; further, training in this respect should be imparted to teachers employed in training schools to enable them to instruct students in spinning.

The DEWAN enquired why the member advocated the introduction of spinning only and not weaving. Mr. Virabhadrappa replied that every boy was capable of learning it and later on benefiting by it. Mr. Niligiri Sanjeeviah opposed the idea of providing instruction in spinning as being quite unsuited for young boys who were unable to spin thread uniformly. Besides, the spinning of cotton was opposed to the religious sentiments of Kurubars who were allowed to spin only Kambli thread.

The EXTRA MEMBER observed that vocational training was certainly very desirable, but at what praticular stage it should be introduced was a question worthy of consideration, as also which particular form of vocational training might be made compulsory for all pupils. As regards primary schools, it would be admitted on all hands that the children were not fit for any kind of vocational training or even for practical instruction except so far as manual training and elementary drawing were concerned. For the training of the senses, they had certainly to find a proper place in the curricula of primary schools, but for vocational or professional training, the children were too immature. So, spinning could not be introduced at that stage. Besides, if the charaka had to be introduced in all the 7,500 primary schools, and instruction in spinning made compulsory for every child, the members had to consider the very heavy outlay the proposal involved. Not only that; a lage sum of money had to be set apart for replacing or repairing the charakas, and large quantities of yarn and other materials had also to be supplied. Then again, there was the question of cost on account of teachers. That would be prohibitive. The yarn spun by the children would be practically of no use. The sale proceeds also would be very inconsiderable. For these reasons, Government were unable to accept the representation.

No. 56.—Technical and vocational training in all primary and Middle Schools.

Mr. S. Krishnaswami Rao, Mysore Taluk (Rural).

(*a*) In all the Primary and Middle Schools in the State, some sort of technical and vocational training also should be given to students along with general education.

(*b*) Hand-spinning of cotton or silk and hand weaving might be introduced in all the schools as a first step and liberal scholarships and prizes should be awarded to deserving students who show progress in this branch of learning.

Mr. KRISHNASWAMI RAO urged that in his opinion general education alone was not sufficient and it was necessary to give some sort of vocational training in primary schools. Boys must be made to take some sort of interest in agriculture and this was possible if the classes were held for 2 or 3 hours instead of 5 or 6, leaving

sufficient time for boys to take interest in agricultural matters and helping their parents by way of attending to cattle, etc. At present, school boys did not realise the dignity of labour and they thought that it was beneath their dignity to attend to cattle or otherwise help the family. They were ashamed to plough or, touch cow dung. The effect of all this in future would be to leave the agricultural profession uncared for. For these reasons, he thought that the boys must have some professional training in the tender age, and that spinning would be most appropriate. As the Extra Member thought that it was not possible to introduce spinning in the primary classes, Mr. Krishnaswami Rao urged that it may be adopted at least in the Middle School Classes. He considered that there was very great advantage in providing instruction in hand-spinning. The Dewan asked why he was particular about teaching spinning in preference to other subjects such as carpentry, smithy, etc. The member replied that the mental and bodily growth of boys was at present stunted and spinning would improve matters. It might be that to provide for instruction in carpentry, etc., much expenditure was necessary on account of the implements required; but for teaching spinning no great cost was required and perhaps the boys would be enabled to earn a few annas at least every day. If this subject were introduced in all schools, the boys would try to grow cotton in their own homes. The member therefore requested that provision for teaching spinning be made in every Middle School at least in the areas where cotton was grown. General education was not the main consideration. It was only secondary. Perhaps half an hour a day was sufficient and spinning should be introduced in all Middle Schools as a first step towards giving training in it to all boys. Questioned as to the increase in the earning capacity of the pupils, if spinning was taught, the member referred to the present unemployment problem and suggested that the situation could be avoided, if boys from the beginning of their educational careers were taught some industries. The Dewan said that practical classes had already been opened in 25 Middle Schools and carpentry, weaving, smithy brass work, wood work, lacquer-ware work, and agriculture were taught in those classes. The member suggested the inclusion of spinning, and opening these classes in all schools, the subjects being taken up by pupils at their

own option. If this was done, the students would realise the value of time and, dignity of labour and also learn patience. With these remarks, the member hoped that Government would see their way to introduce this subject in all Middle Schools especially as spinning was being encouraged in all parts of India. The Dewan pointed out that the question of giving vocational training in primary schools had been particularly referred to in the recommendations referred to in the Education Memorandum, but that Government considered that this training was not suitable for boys in primary schools. In Middle Schools, however, some kind of vocational training had been provided for. Besides, there were several practical difficulties in introducing spinning in all the schools. Mr. Krishnaswami Rao suggested on that, the institution of a sufficient number of prizes would make many boys take up the subject. The Dewan was of opinion that the scheme was likely to take away several lakhs of rupees on account of the very large number of charkas and the large quantities of yarn that were required.

MR. ANANTHIAH on the other hand thought that it was not necessary to spend more than two rupees on a charka. The expenditure on cotton could be avoided if Government simply allowed the inclusion of spinning as a subject for vocational training, as several private gentlemen could be expected to supply cotton. He therefore requested Government to accept the suggestion without imagining that the question was of any political significance.

MR. RAJAGOPALA IYENGAR referred to the Dewan's query as to why the mover of the subject was particular about inclusion of spinning as a subject for vocational training and reminded the house of the greatness and prosperity of India in the past as an Empire when spinning was the chief cottage industry. The country had become poor because this industry died. If in the earlier stages of education this industry was taught, the boys would be enabled to take interest in it so that in later years such of them as had an aptitude for it might take it up as a profession. Though attempts were being made in this direction by private persons, yet it was necessary that the State also should take some interest in the matter. The Dewan admitted that spinning was useful as a cottage industry and might have a place in middle schools in

urban areas. He however believed that it did not serve even as a subsidiary industry for purposes of livelihood. It could only engage urban labour in the off season. The member said that it could not be said, young boys in primary schools were unfit to spin. In fact, in several cases yarn spun by them was very good and useful for weaving at least certain articles.

The EXTRA MEMBER believed that this might be true only in exceptional cases.

MR. RAJAGOPALA IYENGAR insisted that hand spinning should be included in the teaching curricula as it was the simplest and most economical industry and hoped that Government would accept the suggestion so that Mysore might not lag behind other countries.

MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH was not in favour of accepting the representation. A large number of failures in the recent Lower Secondary Examination showed that sufficient work was not done by the students and if as Mr. Krishnaswami Rao suggested the number of hours of work was reduced to 2 or 3, the pupils could receive little or no instruction in the several subjects. Speaking from personal experience the member said that it was not profitable to spin yarn with a view to weaving it. The weavers were getting on because they obtained manufactured yarn and wove it; but if they only attempted to spin and then weave surely they could not make any profits. It was not in the interests of the State to introduce spinning as a compulsory subject in the schools. There were several other subjects to be taken up if vocational training was considered necessary. When adults themselves were not in a position to spin good yarn, boys could not be expected to be. He appealed to Government not to give their consent in this matter because, though the scheme might look at present to be cheap, yet in practice it was sure to be very costly.

The DEWAN promised to consider the question of including this subject in a few selected areas as an experimental measure in some rural middle schools.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH feared if this was done, two types of middle schools might develop. The Inspector-General pointed out that already there were practical instruction classes in all schools—both urban and rural where agriculture is taught. He had no objection to try spinning in a few centres, as an experimental measure, for the benefit of those specially interested.

No. 57.—Opening Government schools in villages with a population of 500 and more and in villages in which the people have supplied the buildings.

Mr. T. M. Kapini Gowda, Nagamangala.

Prayed that :—

(1) Government schools be opened in villages having a population of 500 and more.

(2) Government schools may be opened in villages in which the people have provided buildings.

He brought to notice that several buildings provided by private gentlemen for the location of schools were being damaged by white ants and no schools have yet been opened therein. There were many such instances in both Krishnarajpete and Nagamangala Taluks. Government should not waste any time in opening schools in places where buildings were provided especially after the cess was levied. The Inspector-General of Education pointed out that more schools would be opened in the Mysore District when the cess was actually collected but the member requested that even without these collections Government should show their sympathy for the aspiration of the people in the matter of education by opening schools at least in places where buildings were provided. The Inspector-General said that this was only a question of funds. The member then said that as the buildings required attention they might be taken over by the department immediately even though schools were not opened at once. The Inspector-General promised to consider the question if the member gave a list of all such buildings.

No. 58.—Conversion of rural incomplete middle schools into Middle or A.-V. schools.

Messrs. M. Mayi Gowda and Sidde Gowda, T.-Narsipur.

Prayed that incomplete middle schools in rural areas having 150 boys or more, be converted into Middle or A.-V. schools. This was necessary, because A.-V. schools in these areas were few and far between.

The Inspector-General observed that there were no incomplete middle schools anywhere in the State with a population of 150 or more. The Dewan said that it was the policy of Government to develop incomplete middle schools into middle schools and now that the Mysore District Board had consented to levy education cess, the department would consider the request favourably as funds permitted.

No. 59.—Entrusting the management of primary schools to the Head Masters of middle schools.

Mr. B. Rangarajiah, Mudgere Taluk.

Consequent on the new scheme of allocation, condition of primary schools has been reduced to the level of village elementary schools. In order to improve the efficiency of these primary schools it is necessary to insist that all correspondence and accounts, etc., of each branch should pass through the Head Masters of middle schools in whom should also be vested the contral of the administration of such schools. If this is done, some savings could be effected by the dispensing with the services of peons newly sanctioned for the primary schools.

The suggestion was noted.

No. 60.—Text-books in primary and middle schools.

Messrs. K. Ramanna, Giddegowda and Venkatasamaiya, Hole-Narsipur.

Suitable text-books for students of the primary and middle schools cannot be had at times. There has been a frequent change in the text-books causing much inconvenience and hardship and a time limit should be prescribed for effecting a change in such books. Many of the text-books are not suited to the existing conditions of this State and a committee may be appointed to see that proper text-books are prepared and arrangements made for the supply and sale of books in all depots. It would be very convenient if each school had a depot.

Mr. Vema Reddy was of opinion that at least every taluk headquarter should have a depot. The Inspector-General replied that the difficulty about the text-books was not felt at present, as sufficient number of books were printed and made available to all the schools. It was however not practicable to have a branch depot in every school. He would however see that in whatever taluk there is no agency for the sale of books, branches are opened. If any particular agent was unable to supply text-books and the matter was brought to his notice he would enquire into the case and make proper arrangements.

Mr. B. L. Byanna observed that there should be some sort of uniformity in the case of books prescribed in different schools and that the text-books were not of proper kind. Abraham Lincoln was the text-book in

Kannada for the Lower Secondary. He wondered of what practical use such books were. There were easy editions of the Ramayana and Mahabharatha which could with advantage be studied by the young pupils. These contained moral lessons and were certain to mould the character of our boys. The Dewan pointed out that this was a matter for the Text-Book Committee to consider and suggested the member bringing the matter to the notice of that committee. Neither the assembly nor the Government was in a position to suggest particular books to be prescribed.

MR. ANANTHIAH observed that though Government had promised to order the prescribing of text-books bearing on Agriculture, it did not appear that anything in this direction was done. The Inspector-General of Education replied that steps were being taken to get published Kannada Readers with Agricultural Lessons suitable for rural areas.

MR. BORANNA observed that there was no uniformity in the system of prescribing text-books, so that a boy going from one school to another on account of transfer of his parents had to go in for books other than those he read in the previous school even though there was no change of class. It was not right that there should be different books for the same class in different schools. He was inclined to think that selection of text-books was not based on any principle but on personal considerations on the part of members of the Text Book Committee. The Inspector-General said that this difficulty was a thing of the past and was not felt at present. He added that text-books came under two classes prescribed, and approved. The former were the same throughout the State and cannot be substituted by others during the year. But the schools have the option of using the approved books in addition. Mr. Boranna said that instead of prescribing books of different authors, those of the same author might be prescribed. The Inspector-General did not think that this was a very desirable thing to do. If different books were prescribed in different schools whichever book was considered best would be prescribed by the schools. Mr. Rajagopala Iyengar reiterated the inconvenience experienced by students going from one school to another in the middle of the year, there being different books on the same subject in the two schools. He quoted the case of a certain prescribed

book in History which contained statements that were altogether wrong. The extra member of Council replied that the member was at liberty to bring the matter to the notice of the Text-Book Committee.

MR. KARNIK KRISHNA MURTHY RAO said that the question of uniformity of text-books was being pressed on the attention of Government for the past fifteen years. Government had also promised to issue instructions to the department not to change text-books for at least three years at a time.

He regretted that frequent changes were made in spite of that promise. Every student was asked to maintain a large number of exercise books and this meant considerable expenditure to the parents. To make them buy new text-books simply because the student has joined another school, would only operate as an additional tax on them. He had reason to think that books were prescribed on personal considerations. If however these text-books continued for about three years, there would be no need to purchase new ones even though a boy did not get through in any particular year. The Extra Member acknowledged that there might be some room for improvement in regard to text-books but this would be possible only if there be freedom of selection. Otherwise there would be a dead level of low mechanical uniformity. At the same time, it was necessary to see that text-books were not frequently or arbitrarily or capriciously changed. The Inspector-General quoted the resolution of the Text-Book Committee on this subject namely that,—

"In the lower classes, text-books in language subjects should not be changed at least for a period of three years and there should be only one book for each subject in all Government institutions of the State; but in the case of aided institutions, text-books or books selected should be approved by the department and the books so approved should not be changed for at least three years. In the case of non-language subjects, the period of change of text-books is now even longer;" and said that if any case of frequent change was brought to his notice he would enquire into the matter.

With regard to the non-language subjects, Mr. B. Srinivasa Iyengar observed that the names of several authors were given, each school being given the discretion to select books of any of them and that this resulted in serious inconvenience. The Dewan observed that this

complaint was being made in the Assembly for several years and promised to instruct the Inspector-General of Education to investigate into the whole question of the changes made in regard to non-prescribed optional books, how often they are made, who is controlling them, etc.

MR. NARASINGA RAO of Molakalmuru, requested that as far as possible books written by Mysoreans should be prescribed.

No. 61.—Hostels.

Mr. Nanjappa, Channarayapatna.

On behalf of Mr. Nanjappa of Channarayapatna, Mr. S. C. Malliah requested that hostels might be opened as far as possible in all places where middle schools existed and the cost of maintenance rateably recovered from the students. The Dewan enquired where the cost should come from. The member replied that Government must find their way to provide all the money required. The incomplete middle schools were not of much practical use and there was no use continuing them. In order to be able to read and write well and get education of some real use it was necessary that a student should have completed at least the Lower Secondary Course. Unless hostels were attached to each middle school, the raiyats in the villages could not make up their minds to send their boys to such schools which were away from their places as they might become indifferent to their studies and possibly also get into bad ways. It was the duty of Government to provide along with general education, some means of developing the character of the students also. The Extra Member observed that there were enough indications that public beneficence encouraged and stimulated by State grants was working in this direction, and that something must be left for communal fellow-feeling The Dewan asked whether private hostels could not be constructed on the grant-in-aid system, Government giving suitable grants both for construction as well as for maintenance. It was not possible for Government to provide hostels for all the middle schools in the State which were already as many as 581. They had provided 11 hostels and were giving grants to 10 aided ones. If, however, private effort could not provide all the required buildings for hostels, at least they could take buildings for rent and request Government for some grant towards meeting it. The member replied that this could be done in a few cases only and

requested that in other cases Government should provide buildings. The Extra Member observed that this would involve expenditure of lakhs and lakhs of rupees which it was not possible for Government to commit themselves to.

The DEWAN said that the Government would consider the matter and open hostels as far as practicable, as funds permit.

No. 75.—Nomination of the members of the Representative Assembly to the District Boards.

Mr. H. N. Raghavendra Rao, Hunsur (Rural.)

Mr. H. N. RAGHAVENDRA RAO prayed that members of the Representative Assembly elected from taluks who are not already members of the District Boards be nominated as members of the Boards. His object in bringing this representation was that it would obviate the necessity of the members bringing local subjects, being separately invited by the Board for the discussion of those subjects.

MR. KRISHNASWAMI RAO supported the above representation.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO pointed out that under existing orders the District Boards send notices to the members of the Representative Assembly who bring up the local subjects, and that if this representation were accepted, it would necessitate the amendment of the Regulation so as to increase the membership of the Boards.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH contended that formerly, the representatives to the Representative Assembly were nominated from the District Boards, that if the representation were accepted by the Government, it would be something like members sent from the Houses of Parliament to the County Councils, that greater opportunities should be given to the members to come to the polling centres, that it would not be desirable to have the Representative Assembly Members in all bodies in the State and that there was no object in the Representative Assembly Members being nominated to the District Boards.

Mr. MALLIAH stated that the present system was all right.

The DEWAN pointed out that Government Order laying down the procedure about the discussion of the local subjects was issued on the 13th March 1924, that if the representation was accepted by Government, the

District Boards would become too unwieldy and that such a constitution whereby representatives to the Local Bodies were nominated from the higher Assemblies existed nowhere in the world.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO was of opinion that the present system was working very well in the Mysore District, and that if the representation of the mover was accepted and given effect to, there would be complete dislocation in the working of the District Board in Mysore.

MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN referred to the omission of the City Municipal Councils in the Government Order. The Dewan invited his attention to the Government Order and said that the Deputy Commissioners would forward with their opinion to the Government all the subjects referred to the District Boards and Municipal Councils.

MR. RAJAGOPALIENGAR said that in his experience, the rules were not working satisfactorily. He said that he had sent many subjects to the Tumkur District Board, but although the Board met thrice, he was never invited during the discussions and he thought that it was more an option on the part of the District Board to invite members under the present circumstances. He therefore thought that to avoid that contingency, it would be well to have the Representative Assembly Members nominated to the District Boards.

MR. ANANTHIAH and many others were of opinion that the present rules need no change.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHI RAO desired to revive the old system of discussing the local subjects in the Assembly. He thought that the District Boards could not deal with such subjects as Judicial and other big questions which were not within their purview, and that all subjects relating to the District Boards alone might be considered there. The Dewan replied that under the rules, those subjects which could be disposed of by the District Boards and the Municipal Councils were disposed of by them, and those that had to be disposed of by the Government were forwarded by them with their opinion to the Government, and that the responsibility lay thereafter with the Government itself.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHI RAO wanted that an abstract at least about the disposal of the local subjects and on which the orders were passed by the Government might be supplied.

MR. BYANNA expressed his whole-hearted support in favour of this representation. He thought that if the members of the Representative Assembly were nominated to the District Boards, the disposal of the subjects would be expedited. These members were all men well-experienced and fully up-to-date with the information in all matters pertaining to the well-being of the State.

The DEWAN said that he would be glad to improve the position in regard to the discussion and disposal of the local subjects, in the District Boards.

No. 77.—Rules to be observed at the time of election of members for the Representative Assembly, Legislative Council and Local Boards from Rural constituencies.

Messrs. S. C. Malliah and M. C. Linge Gowda, Mandya (Rural).

(1) MR. S. C. MALLIAH prayed that— persons in enjoyment of lands and not merely registered occupants might also be included in the list of voters. He said that in many cases, the lands might have passed through many hands although the khate was not changed for one reason or another and that the person paying the kandayam should have the right of voting.

(2) that the officials preparing the voters' lists should be held responsible for any mistakes therein found. The reason was that the voters were for the most part illiterate and officials interested in any particular candidate took advantage of such illiteracy and sometimes omitted their names from the list, if there be any fear that they would vote against such candidate.

(3) as the present arrangement of having a polling centre for 1,000 to 3,000 voters works as a great hardship, there should be a polling centre at least for every 500 voters. The voters have to come from long distances, and if they cannot vote within the time fixed, they are asked to come again. The result is, many voters stay away on account of the inconvenience of having to come more than once and are compelled to deny themselves the privilege of the franchise. The member was of opinion that each centre should have only such number of voters as can vote within the time allowed, without having to come again.

(4) that the Amildars were very influential in the taluks, and that to avoid any misdeeds it would be desirable, the Amildars should not be appointed as polling officers in their respective taluks.

(5) that the relatives of the candidates should not be appointed as associates. He said that there were many such cases in Seringapatam during the last polling and that these associates exercised the greatest influence on the ignorant voters. He also prayed that the duties of the associates must be defined.

(6) that the help of the Police and the Revenue officials should not be taken in polling, as the Shekdars and other officials purposely misguided the voters for their own ends. He also said that the small police officials intimidate the voters with a view to see that they vote for particular candidates.

The DEWAN observed that even in England there was a lot of wire-pulling which could not possibly be avoided and that the presence of the Police was absolutely necessary if the election meetings were to be held in an orderly manner. He added that they should not distrust the local subordinates in that manner, whose good conduct generally depended upon the public conscience.

(7) He also prayed that the voters having to come from long distances to the polling centres and return home before nightfall, voting should be held only between 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. He added that voting sometimes continued till late in the night much to the inconvenience of the people. Many members of the Assembly were of the same opinion, although some others thought it could not be avoided.

(8) that for the guidance of illiterate voters, an identifying mark for each candidate might be noted along with his name. Most of the members thought that this was an impracticable suggestion.

(9) that the election in each constituency should be held under the supervision of the Assistant Commissioner or an officer of equal rank.

The DEWAN observed that in one breath, the members say that the number of the Assistant Commissioners should be reduced and in the other, that more of such officers were required. He added that the member did not consider how many officers would be required if his suggestion were accepted.

The mover wanted that this work should be done under the supervision of a high officer.

MR. LINGE GOWDA supported the above representations. He also said that voting sometimes took place wherever the polling officer was, and not in the place notified.

He was strongly of opinion that Government should see that no official influence was brought to bear on the voters.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO stated that the representations (1) and (2) were in his opinion not possible.

MR. B. L. BYANNA gave entire support to all the representations made above.

MR. KRISHNASWAMI RAO thought that it was for the voters to fix upon some identifying marks of the candidates and that Government could not do anything. He however considered that the representation in this respect was not impracticable. He said that there was some system in Bombay by which the candidate could be readily identified, which, if introduced here, would at once obviate the necessity for associates and also permit of 20 people voting simultaneously without any complaint. It would also give no room for criticising the conduct of the officials.

The DEWAN observed that in the light of the experience gained in the last elections, all the suggestions made by the members would be considered.

No. 78.—Representation of each district in the Legislative Council by nomination.

Messrs. M. S. Narasinga Rao and Patti Bassappa.

MR. M. S. NARASINGA RAO represented that it was desirable that Government should nominate one person from each district for representation in the Legislative Council. It was stated that these nominees would be more cognisant of the difficulties of the people than those coming only from the cities and district headquarters.

The DEWAN pointed out that there was provision in the present rules for elected representatives coming from the interior parts.

MR. NARASINGA RAO said that most people were returned from the cities of Bangalore and Mysore alone and that as the interior of the districts had no chance, the Government might nominate the 5 seats left for nomination from such parts.

The DEWAN in reply said that it was not practicable and that nomination could not be made on territorial basis.

No. 79.—Appointment of a standing committee for the selection of R. A. subjects.

Mr. Karnick Krishnamurthi Rao, Magadi Taluk.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHI RAO stated that the present method by which the subjects proposed for

discussion at the Representative Assembly were selected at District Meetings did not serve any useful purpose. It was therefore requested that the subjects sent up by the members might be referred to a Standing Committee for selection. He complained that the subjects were selected in the District Offices in an arbitrary manner, that three-fourths of the subjects sent up by the members were left out including the most important ones and prayed that all the subjects should go to the Government without any hindrance from the District Offices.

The DEWAN pointed out that this proposal was referred to the several bodies, associations and conferences, and the majority of them considered that it was not satisfactory to leave the selection to a small number of 13 individuals of the Representative Assembly who on account of the insufficient knowledge of the local conditions, would fail to realise the significance and importance of the subjects. Government accepted this opinion and ordered that the selection of the subjects should not be left to the Standing Committee, but should be made as at present. Hence, Government could not accept the present representation.

MR. KRISHNAMURTHI RAO desired that a non-official committee be formed under a non-official President.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO narrated the procedure of the District Board of Kadur, that the whole list containing interpellations, representations, etc., was read, and those subjects which were accepted by the majority were recommended to the Government. As regards the subjects, they could not be repeated within one year under the rules, but even then the Deputy Commissioners sent them, if the majority so desired. In these circumstances, he thought that the present arrangement was quite suitable.

MR. BYANNA submitted that there should be no Standing Committees, but that the list of subjects should be sent to each member and the selection made by vote.

MR. M. RAMASWAMI said the subjects sent up by one taluk was not accepted by another and that even the representatives did not attend during the discussion of important subjects. He therefore thought that the list of all subjects should be sent to Government who would print the same and supply to every member. The subjects selected by the majority within the time fixed should be adopted. The Dewan pointed out that it would be impossible to do so.

MR. VEMA REDDI agreed with the observations made by Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao and said that the present arrangement was quite all right.

MESSRS. LINGE GOWDA AND NARASINGA RAO were also of the same opinion.

The DEWAN replied that there was no reason to modify the rules for the present.

No. 82.—Appointment of a Committee of non-official members to investigate into the condition of unemployment in the State.

Messrs. C. Abdul Nabi and Belur Srinivasiengar, Bangalore City.

The Government may be pleased to appoint a committee consisting of a majority of non-official members to investigate the conditions of unemployment of people in the State and to suggest the methods to improve the condition.

MR. ABDUL NABI represented that this would not involve any expenditure to the Government. He referred to the unemployment not only with regard to the Government service, but also with reference to the labourers and others who were dying for want of clothing and food and his object was to improve their conditions. He also said that District Committees might be formed, to report on the economic conditions of the people, take evidence and submit their recommendations to the Government.

MR. M. S. NARASINGA RAO supported the above representation.

MR. SURAPPA said that in Calcutta this question was considered as a result of which lands were proposed to be set apart for cultivation to keep the unemployed engaged.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH observed that the conditions in regard to unemployment were the same in British India as here if not worse, and that it would be better to await the receipt of the report of the Economic Committee that is now sitting, before taking any action just now.

MR. BORANNA opposed the representation and said that this unemployment problem had not reached such an acute stage in the State.

MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH submitted that there was our distinguished statesman, Sir M. Visvesvaraya, who

was the Chairman of the Economic Enquiry Committee, who would certainly refer in the report to the economic conditions of our State and that that report would be quite sufficient and that no new committee was necessary.

MR. VEMA REDDI said that he was against the formation of any committee as it would only increase the demand for Government service and create discontent among the already discontented people.

The DEWAN advised the members to study this question carefully and if they could give concrete proposals, the Government would consider them. He said there was no use forming a committee and raise false hopes and make the unemployed more discontented.

The EXTRA MEMBER stated that the only remedy was to open up a diversity of agricultural and industrial pursuits in the country.

No. 83.—Transfer of officials from Maidan to Malnad and *vice versa*.

Mr. Veerabhadrappa Nagar Taluk.

In the absence of Mr. Veerabhadrappa, Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao represented that there was great difficulty in securing dwelling houses for the occupation of officials who stand transferred to the Malnad area especially in the rainy season and prayed that all such transfers might be made only in the summer season. He added that this was very necessary.

The DEWAN observed that this was an administrative detail, and might be left to Government.

No. 85.—Appointment of special officer to examine the working of the several recruitment rules issued by Government.

Mr. G. Paramasiviah B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Bangalore City.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH represented that with a view to ascertain how far the rules of recruitment passed by Government from time to time had been and were being given effect to, a special officer might be appointed with powers to scrutinise schedules of establishments and pay bills in various departments of administration and to report from time to time the result through the Central Recruitment Board. He said that this subject was discussed in the Recruitment Board, who considered that with the present establishment of the Recruitment Board, it was not possible to scrutinise and see how far the present arrangement was working satisfactorily and that

therefore if an officer were appointed solely to be in charge of this work, it would have a moral effect.

MR. BORANNA supported the above.

The DEWAN enquired what kind of special officer was required and what his status should be. Mr. Paramasiviah said that a special auditor would be sufficient and should be attached to the Comptroller's Office and that he should be submitting his reports from time to time to the Recruitment Board.

The DEWAN in consultation with the Comptroller replied that with the present establishment in the Comptroller's Office, it would not be possible to scrutinise the establishment bills and make a list of all new appointments. Mr. Paramasiviah said that in that case, a separate establishment should be appointed.

MR. RAJAGOPALIENGAR remarked that the present Secretary to the Recruitment Board might be associated with this work. It was pointed out in reply that one of the Assistant Secretaries to Government was at present doing the work of the Recruitment Board and that he could not attend to this work. The only alternative was to have a separate Secretary to the Recruitment Board. The Dewan said that he would consult the Comptroller and see what should be the effective method.

No. 43.—Creation of facilities to qualified persons to enrol as 2nd grade pleaders.

Messrs. (1) G. K. Balija, Bangalore City, (2) Karnick Krishnamurthi Rao, Magadi Taluk.

MESSRS. G. K. BALIJA AND KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHI RAO.—Owing to the location of Bench Magistrates' Courts in many of the taluk centres of the State, Advocates were generally reluctant to practise in those taluk centres unless there were other civil or criminal courts. Since many of the litigants who were very poor could not easily get the services of competent legal practitioners in those Bench Courts without incurring heavy expenses and consequently running into debts, it is requested that such of those persons who were qualified to practise by passing requisite examinations, but under recent rules were not allowed to enrol themselves as second grade pleaders might be given chances to enrol themselves as pleaders, on or before 30th June 1925 to enable the litigant public to get their services at moderate fees.

The DEWAN observed that this was putting the thin end of the wedge to revive the policy in regard to the second grade pleaders.

MR. KRISHNAMURTHI RAO said that his proposition was that a certain qualifying examination should be prescribed to enable a certain class of pleaders to practise in the lower criminal courts. He said that there was much difficulty in securing pleaders in criminal courts and poor people have to obtain them from the taluk headquarters at great expense. He was of opinion that persons who have passed the Matriculation examination and the necessary tests for the second grade pleaders might be licensed to appear before the Bench Courts and that they might be brought under a special class of criminal lawyers.

The FIRST MEMBER replied that the Chief Court had been consulted in the matter and that they did not agree to institute a separate class of pleaders as proposed.

No. 68.—Facilities for passengers in Mysore Railways.

Messrs. Venkatappa and Chikke Gowda, Malvalli, and Mr. G. Devoji Rao, Seringapatam.

It is prayed that—

(1) only the prescribed number of passengers be allowed to sit in 3rd class compartments. He said that ordinarily third class compartments would be overcrowded specially in the night passenger train in which the fares also are a little lower than in the day trains.

(2) The benches in 3rd class compartments for women be provided with arm rests as an experimental measure and the same extended to all the compartments if it is found to be desirable. Some other members thought that this would further restrict the available accommodation making it possible for passengers to sit on the arms themselves and limiting even the movements of the sitting passengers.

(3) week-end and day-trip tickets be issued between important stations and also return tickets for six months. He said that the M. & S. M. Railway had recently re-introduced this system, and

(4) the railway fares be reduced to pre-war rates.

MR. DEVOJI RAO said that the S. I. Railway Company have recently reduced the fares for the 3rd class by half a pie per mile and that if fares could not be reduced, item (3) *supra* might be given effect to. The Dewan replied

that the Government had reduced the fares since 1923. Mr. Devoji Rao said that in view of the increased receipts from our Railways, fares might further be reduced. Many members complained of the inconveniences the travelling public were put to by reason of the railway authorities permitting overcrowding in the 3rd class compartments, not to speak of the trains themselves being formed just a few minutes before the starting time. It was also said that the latrines were kept very dirty and water was not made available there, and that the booking offices were not being opened sufficiently early.

The DEWAN observed that the people themselves rush in and it becomes impossible for the railway authorities to prevent it. Anyhow, he promised to refer the representations to the Railway Standing Committee of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council and invite their recommendations in the matter.

No. 71.—Raiyats' contribution for Drinking Water Wells to be executed.

Messrs. S. Venkatasami Gowda, Magadi Taluk, A. Venkataramana Bhoyi, Special Interests, Sidlaghatta, S. Hampiah, Special Interests, Sidlaghatta.

MR. S. VENKATASAMI GOWDA said that there was no drinking water facility in many villages. Raiyats were required to pay one-third contribution towards sinking wells and as they could not pay, the Government grant lapsed in many cases. It was therefore represented that raiyats' contribution might be waived and wells sunk at the cost of Government and that the present allotments for the wells might be increased.

MR. SRINIVASA RAO was of opinion that a system of levying contributions was very necessary; otherwise, it would not be possible for the District Board to know which places were really in need of wells. By this arrangement, the people would come forward with their contributions which would enable the District Board to take further action in the matter. He also said that the District Boards in many cases waive the contributions, if it is found that the villagers cannot pay them.

MR. RAMAKRISHNA IYER of Kolar said that under the existing system, Government granted funds to the District Boards who in their turn, placed the money at the disposal of the Taluk Boards. The Amildar, who is the President of the Taluk Board, had to collect contributions either in cash or labour. All this would entail very

heavy work on the Amildar. To avoid all troubles to the Amildar as well as to the raiyats, it would be much better if Government provided drinking water wells at their own cost considering that it was one of their fundamental duties to do so.

The DEWAN asked the members whether, instead of passing elaborate orders on the system of contributions, it would not be better to give grants to the District Boards who would also provide funds themselves for distribution according to the needs of the villages, reserving a certain percentage for free grant. Preference would be given to those who pay contribution.

The MEMBERS were generally agreeable to the above suggestion.

No. 72.—Grant of funds by Government to municipalities having water supply schemes working.

Messrs O. Channabasappa and Syabanur Bhistappa.

MR. CHANNABASAPPA represented that town municipalities which had a scheme of water supply at work, were put to excessive expenditure with the result that several other measures of improvement and well-being of the place were not practicable. It was prayed that for these municipalities as well as other town municipalities wherein difficulty in connection with drinking water was felt, Government should grant funds every year. He pressed the case of Chitaldrug water supply.

The DEWAN replied that Government were giving grants every year for the improvement of towns and that Rs. 50,000 had been sanctioned this year, whereas only Rs. 20,000, Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 40,000 were given in the previous years. He added that Tumkur, Koppa, Chikmagalur, Tarikere, etc., were in the programme and that the Chitaldrug scheme was not ready.

The MEMBER said that the Chitaldrug Municipality could not bear the maintenance charges as a lot of expenditure was incurred for pumping the water.

The DEWAN replied that if the Municipality could send up a resolution in the matter, the Government would consider it.

No. 41.—Adjournments of civil cases.

Mr. H. S. Venkatappa gowda, Tirthahalli Taluk.

MR. VENKATAPPA represented that with a view to the speedy disposal of civil cases and to create greater

facilities to the litigant population, orders might be passed to the effect that these cases should not be adjourned for a period of more than three months at a time.

MR. KRISHNASWAMI RAO complained that cases were adjourned for months together, that at times the parties would be dead and the witnesses would refuse to come and the whole evidence lost.

The FIRST MEMBER said that the mere adjournment of the cases would only increase the expenditure of the parties and that the remedy lay elsewhere. The Dewan replied that no hard and fast rule like the one now asked for could be made.

No. 39.—Abolition of Bench Courts.

Messrs. Malali Venkataramaiya, B. Basave Gowda, and D. Basave Gowda, Maralusiddappa and Rudrappa.

MR. MALALI VENKATARAMAIYA said that his subject was not to abolish the Bench Courts altogether, but to abolish them only in places where both the Bench and the Special Courts existed and where there was not sufficient criminal work for either. He referred to Saklespur where there was a Second Class Magistrate's Court and a Bench Court and stated that there were not even 4 cases in the Special Magistrate's Court and not even 2 in the Bench Court. He therefore wanted that in such instances the work of the Bench Court might be given to the Special Magistrate's Court and until both the courts got sufficient work, the Bench Court might be abolished.

The FIRST MEMBER replied that the matter would be enquired into and necessary action taken.

No. 34.—Decrees of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to be made Executable by Civil Courts.

Mr. L. Vemareddi, Malur Taluk.

MR. VEMA REDDI prayed that the decrees of the Registrar of Co-operative Secieties might be made executable by the Civil Courts as possession could not be given by the Revenue Officers.

The FIRST MEMBER replied that the possession was given by the Revenue Department in the same way as in in the Civil Court, the law was the same in both the cases and that it was only a symbolical possession.

MR. VEMA REDDY said that it would not help the societies.

The FIRST MEMBER replied that it would help in the same way as the civil court possession, the only difference being that in the case of the possession for default of land revenue the possession was immediately given unreservedly, but that in the case of possession in a civil suit it was different. The only thing was that the Revenue officials had not understood the procedure and that special instructions would be given to them in the matter.

No. 50.—Formation of Sub-Committees and a Central Committee to concert measures for the improvement of Malnad.

Messrs. Honnappiah and Ramappa Gowda, Chikmagalur Taluk.

(a) Ever since the abolition of the Special Malnad Improvement Committee, there are no agencies to advise local bodies in respect of the requirements of each locality. It is therefore highly desirable that sub-committees consisting of the members of the District Board one from each Malnad Taluk, and a central committee consisting of members of the three Malnad Districts, be appointed to advise the District Board.

MR. HONNAPPIAH said that the malnad was not all of one kind and that the questions pertaining to the complete malnad were quite different from those relating to semi-malnad. He therefore considered that there should be special agencies for special tracts.

(b) There had been no definiteness of work or programme at present and all that was being done now was to sink fresh wells and complete those that remained incomplete in 1919 when the Special Committees were abolished. The Agency to execute these works or supervise their execution is no other than the taluk Sanitary Inspectors who have got several other duties to attend to in connection with epidemics, etc., and they could hardly spare any time to do this work. Consequently lapses have become quite inevitable even out of the limited allotments sanctioned from Malnad Improvement Funds in recent years. It is therefore very desirable to appoint qualified District Overseers to execute all Malnad Improvement Works independently of these Sanitary Inspectors who have shown little or no progress in that respect.

MR. HONNAPPIAH said that the committees proposed by him would give suggestions, the President would be the Deputy Commissioner and that a Sub-Overseer would be necessary for carrying on the work and he would be directly under the Deputy Commissioner. He added that the

original system ought to be revived and that there should be a central committee for the three districts with one sub-committee for each of those districts.

MR. MALALI VENKATARAMAIYA was of opinion that the District Boards should have nothing to do with the Malnad Improvement. He said that the two sub-divisional officers at Saklespur and Sagar might be entrusted with the work with the help of an advisory committee, and that they need have no other allowances attached to them, as they had been divested of magisterial functions and that they might work directly under the Deputy Commissioner.

Speaking from experience, he said that most of the members of the District Boards came from the maidan parts of the malnad districts and that they did not take much interest in the malnad improvement. He therefore thought that the only remedy lay in the sub-divisional officers attending to this work in their executive capacity.

MR. SOORAPPA said that the proposal of Mr. Honnappiah was not practicable, that the amount that would have to be spent on the travelling allowances of the committee members could be as well utilised for the medical relief, improvement of roads, etc., and that the District Board being a responsible body, could be entrusted with this work for which there was a special allotment. He thought that the main difficulty was that a petty sanitary officer was given to do the work. If so, an Overseer might be appointed instead.

MR. RANGARAJIAH also did not agree with the proposals of Mr. Honnappiah for the main reason that if different committees were appointed, a large amount of money would be spent on the travelling allowances of the members with no corresponding benefit to the improvement of the malnad. He was of opinion that the present system was working satisfactorily. He, however, considered that the present Taluk Sanitary Inspector could not do the municipal, district board and malnad improvement works, and that separate Sanitary Inspectors might be appointed and paid from the malnad improvement funds.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO complained that the Sanitary Inspectors who had to do both Government and District Board work were generally the Amildars' assistants, that they were not doing their legitimate work, that the dual control should be removed and that they should work under the District Board. He was of opinion that the

Sanitary Inspector should collect materials, check them and do all the works relating to the malnad improvement, that the Amildar being the Taluk Board President should supervise them and make a report to the District Board, who in turn should scrutinise them and sanction the allotments.

He was also of opinion that if the Sanitary Inspector was required to do only the sanitary work of the taluk, he would be able to attend to the District Board work also in respect of malnad improvement; but that under existing circumstances, it was impossible without another man. The Dewan enquired whether there would not be the same difficulty if the Amildar was asked to supervise the malnad improvement work of the Sanitary Inspector, and whether it would not be better to have Sanitary Inspectors directly under the District Boards. Mr. Srinivasa Rao replied that it would certainly be better, but that another Overseer would not be required if the Sanitary Inspector was not exclusively employed by the Amildar for other works also. He admitted that the Amildar's supervision was very necessary.

MR. BORANNA observed that the control of the District Board should not be taken away, that a special Sanitary Inspector must be appointed under the supervision of the District Board and that instructions should be issued to the Amildar not to utilise the Sanitary Inspector for other works.

The DEWAN said that all the suggestions made above would be considered. He added that a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 had been sanctioned in the next year's budget, that the present control over the funds did not appear to be sufficient, that arrangements had to, be made for the proper administration of the funds and that the Presidents of the District Boards would be consulted in the matter and the necessary orders passed.